THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,682—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
29th June.	NYANZA	7000	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903 „	1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 683 „	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832 „	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday	28th June †	6 a. m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th July	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3858 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
27th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6875	......	—	9 July*	......
City of Paris	9200	.....	7 June	20 July†	......
City of Manchester	5551	....	1 July	23 July	......
City of York	7800	20 June	13 „	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4388	27 „	20 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6875	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s, Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall i "B" class.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples...... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.		26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „		23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan, 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	608	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..............£400,000
RESERVE...............................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY."

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
7 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" lamps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, galleries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; on board ship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 23-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCK & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAN AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course lunch) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed comfortablenees,

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS of LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CHOLERA IS RAGING.

HUNDREDS DYING DAILY IN BOMBAY ALONE.

Protect yourself and your family by keeping a bottle of our famous,

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price Rupee One per bottle only.
½ dozen bottles post free.
HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

CONDOR & SONS.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PURVEYORS, TOBACCONISTS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

61 Hornby Road, (opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.), Fort, BOMBAY.

OPEN DAY & NIGHT. No. 134. Mention this Paper.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4 BARTLETT PEARS	
4 APRICOTS	
4 GREENGAGES	
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3 STEWED PRUNES	
1 BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	= say £8,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong

Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang

Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PARA RUBBER SEEDS AND STUMPS.

H. D. CONSTANTINE & SONS Specialize in Exporting Ceylon Plantation Para Rubber Seeds and Stumps, to all parts of the World.

Write for seed Cocoanut and King Cocoanut and Plants, Tea, Cinnamon, Cacao Seeds, &c.

Special discount for Customers and for large orders.

Telegrams:—Constantine Kalutara, Ceylon, A. B. C. 5th Ed.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits standing in the name of DEWRAJ TOKERSEY late of Bombay Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant a merchant but belonging to the Bombay grain merchants Association deceased.

1. LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO of Bombay Visa Oswal Bania Jain Hindu inhabitant a merchant residing at Matunga without the Fort,
2. HIRJI MULJI and
3. DHARSI KHETSEY both of Bombay Kutchi Lohana Hindu inhabitants and merchants residing respectively at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay and at Ghatcooper in the Thana District ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of June, 1912.
Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY and RANCHODDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MALABAR HILL PROPERTY.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 27th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1093 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or coach houses, stables, outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303 and New No. B-2061, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey No. 3-7249 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3137 (2) 3137 (2A) 3137 (2B) and Street No.62, 62 A, 62 B, and bounded as follows, i e :—On or towards the East by the Public Road called Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road on or towards the west partly by the road called Doongersey Road and partly by the property of the late Mr. Parmanandass Jewandass on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Toolsidass and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Haridass Khimji and now of his heirs and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Mortgagor Nagindass Runchordass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th June, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES DYED SATEENS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 27th June, 1912, at 4 p.m., at their premises under instructions from Messrs. W. W. Churchill and Co., Ltd. of Manchester, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jaliram Ram Pershad of Delhi.

J. R. 214 R. P.—179-98—20 cases dyed sateens.

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Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th June, 1912, at 3 p. m., at their premises by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Nabi-Bux and Sons and case of need Messrs. S. M. Esmail Rangila, and Sons Delhi.

W. W. 431 C. C. 21-30, 51-70—30 cases Hurricane Lanterns.

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A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, iron and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1912.

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WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued ...	6,551 for £ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...	„ 104,847
Annual Income ...	„ 1,468,028
Assets	„ 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies	„ 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...	£ 442,000

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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 25.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 11-16	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	93		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	28 9-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 3-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	1-8	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 9th May	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	2 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Fair demand
Futures Steady
Manchester Steady with a little doing
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 6·64+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46 +06	6·45 +05	6·44 +05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·33 +05	6·32 +05	6·29 +05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·28 +05	6·28 +05	6·29 +05

New York Noon call July 11·22 Oct. 11·53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·18; Oct 11·70.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 1,800
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 9,000
„ Spot Cotton ...11·60+05
Futures—Month of July 11·18+04 } Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to favourable weather reports.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·49+04

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12 11—01
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·62 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, June 25.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Better demand at firm prices
Tone Cloth ...Better demand at Steady prices
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C... 9 7-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 4 1-2
Twist "36" W T C... 10 1-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 5-8
Twist "42" ... 11 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... June-July.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ....
Wheat White Karachi ... 38+1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers;
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 3-1—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 66+6d
Do, Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7-3-9
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 1-2 unchgd
June-July—Sellers—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 89 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 77 1-8—1-8
English best selected Copper:... £ 82 1-2—1-2

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15 10 1 2—1 1-2 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug
Tone—Dull—No demand
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 0 1-2—4 1-2d
Months of Shipments August—Sellers
Tone—Old Crop freely offered
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 16 6—1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Easier little or no business doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Extremely quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH JUNE, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	21	24,439
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	18	22,124

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being Council Bills day there has been the usual slackness of business pending receipt of the result of allotments. Far Eastern rates are rather easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-2
Shanghai „	...203 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The tone of the market on opening was steady quotations being 96 for Cash and the near Settlement, and 95 13-16 for the second Settlement. During the day rates have improved, and at the close the market is steady at our quotations.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs.	96	2	0
1st Settlement ...	„	96	2	0
2nd	„	95	14	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 28 7-16 and 28 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 61 3-4. The local market opened easier at 71 15-16 ex-duty for ready and has declined 3-16 during the day, rates for ready and forward closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	15	0
Australian „	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	„	71	12	0
1st Settlement	„	71	13	0
2nd Settlement	„	72	2	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	„	81	2	0
1st Settlement	„	81	3	0
2nd Settlement	„	81	8	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the American markets have again been slight. Weather and crop reports from America are somewhat conflicting. A private telegram to hand to-day states that the "Dallas News" estimates a reduction in acreage of 6 per cent. in Texas and of 16 per cent. in Oklahoma. The local market continues very steady for New Crop. Good Broach opened at Rs. 304-5 and buying orders from up-country are being received in the Bazaar. The continued absence of rain is causing anxiety, and to-day's weather report gives no hope of speedy relief. Fairly heavy rain is reported on the West Coast as far as Marmagoa, but it is not spreading into the interior, or extending northward. The market closes firm at our quotations. An export house is reported to have sold a line of good Broach at Rs. 305 this afternoon.

There is a moderate demand for ready cotton and prices keep quite steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	306	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	300	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	297	„ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	291	„ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	286-7	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	270	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	262	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	267	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	254	„ „

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	288	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	260	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	263	„

Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·41 —05	6·40 —05	6·39 —05	6·33 —05	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·27 —05	6·24 —05	6·23 —05	6·23 —05	6·23 —05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues steady.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September ... „ 12 11 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 11 8 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 11 3 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 12 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs 13 8 0 B. T.
Forward ... „ 14 5 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 0 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 49 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 9 9 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 11 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,785
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	81
Indian Specie	66

MILLS.

David	445
Kohinoor	780
Manockji Petit	2,690
Standard	1,340

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	166
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	302 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,425
Treacher & Co	477 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ...	137
Tapti Valley	532 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	7,655	bales.
Wheat	32,440	cwts.
Linseed	17,685	„
Rapeseed	5,051	„
Gingellyseed	1,069	„
Poppyseed	1,939	„
Groundnuts...	178	„
Castorseed	4,357	„
Rice	5,159	„
Myrabollams...	3,598	„
Cottonseed	2,423	„
Mowraseed	142	„
Gram	4,283	„
Joowar	1,183	„
Maize	Nil	„

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,031 cwts myrambollams, S Cooverji; 100 tons oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 105 bales hemp, H Govindji; 51 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 80 bales wool, K Khairaj; 204 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 840 bales wool, E Shiwji; 104 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 132 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 1,380 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 18 tons teel cakes, S Pestonji and Co; 1,675 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 500 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurbhiram and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, M. Chogpal; 21 bales wool, M Jetha; 14 bales wool, Bombay Coy; 200 bales cottonfly, H. E Bode and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—700 casks skins, E N Stain; 196 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 tons teelseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 151 cwts turmerick, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 52 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co; 12 cwts colombo roots, S K Khona; 158 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—520 cwts. myrabollams, L. Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

Nyanza s—55 bales hides, R. M. Kooka; 22 bales hides and skins, W. and A. Graham and Co; 10 cwts olibanum, L Pragji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—3,000 cwts bones, Croft Mody and Co; 8,008 cwts linseed, C Baggiano and Co.

Gransbergen s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 122 bales cottonfly, S Kakalbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Rugbien s—16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—2,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 426 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Dossa; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, C Boggiano and Co; 500 cwts, myrabollam, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Marydashort s—5,600 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—350 bales cottonfly, J C Ladiwalla; 90 bales hemp, 165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 396 cwts gum, Moosabhay Jafferbhoy; 112 cwts turmeric, 686 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 60 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Rugbien s—757 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 344 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 409 cwts mustardseed, F F Campbell and Co.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

Trifles s—530 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons, 3 cases furniture, A Strancles; 1,125 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.—(for orders).

Haydu s—10,000 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts castorsed, Ralli Bros.

Frank Coverdale s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Stylian Bebis s—6,000 cwts wheats, Ralli Bros.

Karrachi s—16,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oroscastle s—345 cwts gum, G Tajpal; 156 cwts gum 25 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

Circassia s—10 bales skins, E N Stein.

FOR ODESSA.

Semiramis —210 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 800 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 312 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—75 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Delta s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Brojendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, the plaintiff in Mr. Clarke's case, which was disposed of by the Privy Council the other day, is in trouble. In 1910 he purchased a property in Sylhet. Recently there was a riot over the fishery right of a canal in his zemindary in which one villager was killed and in which it was alleged his men took part. The local authorities have now drawn up proceedings against him and two of his officials and Brojendra Kishore moved the High Court when Justices Holmwood and Imam issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Sylhet to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, June 7.

Bengal Opium:—During the past fortnight under review owing to low prices ruling at Calcutta coupled with eagerness of importers to quit, prices declined heavily, and sales are reported in Patna New 145 chests at dols 3,700 to 3,375, Patna Old No sales; Benares New 131 chests at dols 3,600 at 3275, Benares Old No sales; in all about 276 chests. Clearances during the period of Patna New 58 chests, Patna old 13 chest, Benares New 41 chests and Benares Old 3 chests, in all about 115 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 822 chests of Patna New, 1,050 chests of Patna Old. 324 chests of Benares New, and 209 chests of Benares Old, in all about 2,4[illegible] chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is of 468 chests of Patna New, 157 chests of Patna. Old, 239 chests of Benares New, and 8 chests of Benares Old, in all about 872 chests. The closing quotations are,

	Dols.
Patna new	3375
„ old	3200
Benares new	3300
„ old	3100

Malwa Opium.:—Ruled steady, and sales are reported new 20 chests at dols 3100 and Old 24 chests at dols 3,175, in all about 44 chests. Clearance about 43 chests. Unsold stock about 2,856 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 328 1-2 chests. The close notations are,

	Dols.
Malwa new	3050 at 3100
„ old	3125 at 3175

YARN:—Market ruled steady, and sales are reported of

	dols.
100 China 6s. at ...	106
50 Moon 6s. at ...	106
350 Assur 10s. at ...	131
250 Bowreah 10s. at	126
100 Colaba 10s. at	122
500 Crown 10s. at	119 1-2
500 Currimbhoy 10s.	127
800 David 10s. ...	129
100 Elphinstone 10s. at	120
350 Gold Mohour 10s.	128
300 Indo-China 10s.	122
250 E. Pabaney 10s. at	124
400 Petit Mill 10s.	128
100 Phoenix 10s. ...	128
100 Sassoon 10s. at	126
250 Sun 10s. at ...	126
100 Hongkong 10s.	116
100 China 12s. at	131
100 Coorla 12s at	127
200 Currimbhoy 12s. at	131
500 Dawn 12s. at	131
250 Indo-China 12s. at	127
250 E. Pabaney 12s. at	127
100 Sun 12s. at ...	130
150 Moon 12s. at ...	131
500 Meyer Sassoon 16s. at ...	134
100 Sun 16s. ...	139
300 Gold Mohour 20s. at	146
250 Indo-China 20s. at	141
100 Kohinoor 20s. at	144
100 Phoenix 20s. at	146
100 Sassoon 20s. at	145
300 Victoria 20s. at	145

SUNDRY ARTICLES:—A limited [illegible]ess is reported in Apricotes at dols. 19 (per [illegible]), Cloves at dols. 36 at 40 (per picul), only [illegible] export goods, whilst for export purchases are ma[illegible], Zedoary at dols. 10 (per picul), refined sugar [illegible]ols. 10 3-4 at 11 (per picul), cassia lignea at 16 [illegible] picul), dry ginger at dols. 11 3-4 (per picul), [illegible] beans at dols. 6 1-4 (per picul), green bea[illegible] dols. 5 3-4 (per picul), and camphor at dol[illegible] (per picul) The quotations are as under:—

FOR IMPORTS GOODS,—(Picul Price)

	dols.
Almonds	28
Apricote	19
B'Dellium	4-6
Bhesabole	7-10
Borax	14
Borneal	135
Cloves...	33-40
Caw Bezoar	140 (Catty)
Fennel Seed	7-8
Gall Nuts	20-26
Genda Horns	140-390
Grapes (angoor) ...	11-13
Gum Olibanum... ...	5-16
Halibore	18-23
Kismiss	15-19
Ivory...	280-750
Myrabollams	3-4
Onions...	0-80 (basket)
Putchuck	60-70
Quicksilver	145
Raisins (Mavej)... ...	8-10
Rosa oil	70-90
Rose Malles	5-40
Saffower	12
Saffron...	5-11 (Catty)
Sandalwood	12-28
„ Oil	270-390
Senna Leaves	6-8

FOR EXPORTS GOODS.—(Price per Pi[illegible]

	dols.
China Roots	6-11
Camphor	93-95
„ Oil	23
Cardemon Seeds... ...	10-30
Cassia Lignea	1-2-16 1-4
„ Oil	138
Galangal	5
Garlic...	5-7
Ginger Dry	11-12
Ginger Wet	5 3-4
Glue	27
Pepermint Crystals ...	1700
„ Oil	35-165
Star Anised	32
„ Oil... ...	330
Sugar Candy	14
Turmeric	7-8
Vermilion	71-75
Wax	25
Green Beans	5 1-2-6
White Beans	6 1-2
Zedoary	10 1-2

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations:

On India T. T.	9 1-4
„ Demand	9 1-2
On London T. T	-11 15-16
„ Demand	
On Straits	2
On Shanghai	2
On Japan	
On America	2
On Java	
On Germany	2
On France	2
Bar Silver Ready	
„ Forward	16
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)...	
Gold Leaf (100 Touch)	30

SHARES—A healthy fortnight we [illegible] to report, Prices as under:—

	dols.		dols.
Hongkong and Shangbai Bank...	840	d up	125)
Canton Insurance ...	225	„	50)
Union Insurance ...	810	„	100)
China Fire Insurance...	132	„	20)
Hongkong Fire Insurance ...	350	„	50)
China and Manila S. N. Co. ...	10 1-2	„	25)
Douglas S. N. Co ...	27	„	50)
China Sugar Refining Co ...	108	„	100)
Kowloon Wharf Co.... ...	61	„	50)
Hongkong Dock Co	48	„	50)
Hongkong Land Investment Co...	105 1-2	„	100)
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co ...	22	„	6)
Hongkong Electric Co ...	23 1-4	„	10)
Hongkong Ice Co	212 1-2	„	25)
Hongkong Rope Co	19 1-2	„	10)
Hongkong Spinning & W. Co ...	5	„	10)

150 bales of 6s., 4450 bales of 10s., [illegible] bales of 12s., 600 bales of 16s., and 1150 bales [illegible]., in all about 8050 bales changed hands. The [illegible]ld stock is estimated at about 10,000 bales. U[illegible]d stock about 14,000 bales. Market closes ste[illegible]

COTTON:—Nothing doing. Quota[illegible] dols. 30 at 35 per picul.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RI[illegible]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, June 27th.

380. Parade.—"G." Company will [illegible] at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday th[illegible] July at 7 30 a. m. Dress—Mufti.

381. Enrolment—The undernamed [illegible] been enrolled are taken on the strength of [illegible]rps and posted to "G" Coy:—

No. 7318 Vol. B.C. Reade.
No. 73 19 Vol, H. F. Masters.

E. G. J. BYRNE, [illegible]
Adjt. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—June 18, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Andrews, a son.

PRENDERGAST—June 15, at Gulmarg, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Prendergast, 28th Punjabis, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The great secrets of success about sure-to-win investments is not making them."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nyanza" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, the 27th June, at 10-30 o'clock.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

THE HASANABAD FAIR.—The annual Hasanabad fair will commence to-day at Mount Road, Mazagon, and will continue for five days.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An "at Home" of the members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms this evening at 6-15 p.m.

FREE DRAWING CLASSES.—Under the auspices of the Night High School, Chunam Kiln Road, instruction in drawing 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, will be imparted free to all classes of students by capable, qualified and experienced drawing teachers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Semiramis" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m., on Monday 1st July. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of May the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,109, among them the number of new admissions was 548, being classified as follows:—Hindoos 362, Mussulmans 109, Parsee 1, Christians 72 and other classes 4. The average daily attendance was 68.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Aba Bapu (36) and Gunjaba Sadoo (26), both workmen in the Meyer Sassoon Mill at Fergusson Road, were detained yesterday at the J. J. Hospital for treatment as the former had his legs fractured, and the latter had received internal injuries resulting from a fall from an iron girder, which came down in the mill godown, when they were engaged in rivetting its sides.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Nuisance Caused by Bhuleshwar Tank.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

The Committee resumed consideration of the complaint from Dr. Desai, regarding the nuisance caused by the Bhuleshwar Temple Tank, and the Commissioner's report on it.

The letter of complaint and the Commissioner's report have been already published.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee for report.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 25th June to 6 a.m. on the 26th June.

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Total Mortality.
A	0	0	7
B	0	0	23
C	3	3	20
D	0	0	5
E	1	1	32
F	1	0	11
G	1	1	19
Hospital......	0	0	5
Total ...	6	5	122

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday:—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
I	0	0
II	5	4
III	9	7
IV	3	2
V	2	2
VI	0	0
VII	2	1
VIII	4	3
IX	1	1
X	2	1
Total......	28	21

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

EN PASSANT.

One need scarcely travel many miles from England to find the primitive and unique, if the little that the ordinary mortal learns about the rocky Islet of St. Kilda is true. Recently it has become the object of an expedition on a small scale, for the inhabitants were discovered to be starving—a contingency nipped at the crucial moment by the enterprise of that popular London illustrated daily, "The Daily Mirror," and the substantial support by Sir Thomas Lipton who supplied a tug replete with provisions from his ample stores. The news of the famine was brought by a trawler on the 18th May, a Saturday, when all large stores were closed, and, as it seemed, the necessity of immediate action would be defeated. If any concern could manage a huge order it was Lipton, but it was necessary to approach the supreme head who was yachting at Southampton. At about 2-30 on the afternoon of the date mentioned this personage was advised of the emergency. At 3-45, the "Daily Mirror" received intimation that a tug with ample provisions for 80 people (the sum total of the inhabitants of St. Kilda) would be ready at Glasgow when required. Other contributions were hurriedly collected, among which a cwt of cocoa from Mr. Eugene Sandow's Factory proved an acceptable item, and on the 19th, the vessel was well on its way with its errand of mercy.

There is neither bush nor tree at St. Kilda, but its rocks are clad with verdure. Only a small area can be cultivated,—potatoes, oats and barley being chiefly grown, and about a thousand sheep and a few head of cattle form the balance of domestic life. For provisions of every sort the Island dwellers depend on calls from vessels, which, for practically eight months out of the year, cannot with safety approach the landing place. Owing to a run of bad weather the periodical provisioning vessels had failed and there was no tea, sugar or meal left and the people were subsisting on sea fowl and eggs. It is said that the majority of the folk there have never seen a horse, while from the time they are born to the day of their death, many have not found it necessary to handle a farthing. And as a last general recommendation our authority intimates that women do the work and the men do the gossiping. St. Kilda is owned by Macleod who repurchased it in 1871 from a descendant of the then proprietor, who acquired it at the end of the eighteenth century from a scion of this historic family who had held it for hundreds of years previously.

Judging from the inference that casually fell from the lips of the Bench in dealing with a cocaine case in which a tramway conductor was implicated these servants of our public carriers are generally disrespectful towards the public. How far the learned magistrate has deduced this knowledge from actual experience cannot be decided, but it is possible that his idea will be in accord with what has been realised by a large section of travellers. In common with employers of labour generally in Bombay, more especially such as are limited to expense, the authorities are driven to accept anyone they can get, and there can be no doubt that the class of men who become conductors are drawn from a notoriously impertinent type and who are, in the majority devoid of good manners or discrimination. Having said this I can quite believe that it may be as facetiously remarked that the Tramway Company do not pretend to provide University graduates to dole out tickets, any more than it could be accused of installing a certain gem of creation in the seats of trams to annoy passengers, of which something recently transpired in the columns of a Bombay daily. Touching the latter some preventive measures are apparently being taken. One of the great points of contention between conductor and passenger arises from the unphilosophical transfer system in vogue which might be well modified, or the concession withdrawn altogether. Discrimination does not necessarily suggest that a conductor should be a respecter of persons, for, broadly speaking, all must be the same in his eyes, but it might well demand a little extra courtesy to ladies who during certain periods of the day use the trams to a large extent. Tramway travelling has of recent years become more of a necessity than ever for victoria fares went up 50 per cent. at a bound, and nothing has come to take their place at a lower figure. We are without the second class type of conveyance which Calcutta still boasts of and which is still the most commonly used vehicle. There it is quite possible to get about within the four mile radius at half the price, or less, of a corresponding area in Bombay. A well thought out plan to attract respectable people of moderate means to use the trams would be a great boon and redound to the enterprise and credit of the authorities. At the present time the tram as a mode of conveyance for people who have any position, or possessing proper pride, is taboo. The socialistic or otherwise amenable spirit that permits (without reproach) the well kempt or opulent citizen at home to share a seat with the working man in the tube, 'bus or tram has no parallel where the lower class of Indian is concerned. And it might be equally at a discount where a man might be so easily cheek-by-jowl with his cook, or less elevated menial.

It may seem strange that while some dangerous and contagious diseases are provided for in the European General Hospital, cholera cannot be treated there and that the only resource for the white man whose means would not permit of his calling in an array of doctors and nurses at a moment's notice, is a Hospital in an out-of-the-way place. And it seems that only a few people had any idea that a Hospital was set apart for this complaint, while many may never have heard either of Arthur Road or its accommodation. With regard to the fell ailment at present in our midst, it is perhaps a wonder that Europeans are not more prone to affliction, if danger really threatens from lack of freshness in food, and cleanliness in kitchen appointments, for on these details there is not overmuch thought bestowed. They are accepted on trust. And when one reads through the list of the prohibitions which our careful Health Officer has tabulated, not a few might say with Shylock "you take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house" for as it contains several of the more common commodities of the table. The necessity of extra supervision of dietary articles has been more than ever established by the discovery by the Superintendent of the Market, of attempted introduction of rotten food of many kinds into Bombay. His promptness and energy might well find an echo in others, if, indeed, there are others whose business it is to look after such matters. The casual wanderer through the native streets of the City must often be struck by the want of means to prevent the contamination of sweetmeats, dates, &c., by flies (which are now generally accepted as carriers of infection), as he might wonder why basket loads of fermenting fruits are openly offered for sale. If comon things like these are really factors in the spread of disease every street and by-way become open roads to grave risks, and it is not easy to devise means to deal with such a question.

In England and the Colonies the age limit for entering the profession of nursing is well over 21, an age virtually recognised as the settling down period of the female mind and when, alone, the serious problems of life have a chance of being grasped. And as we know the introductory phases of the career there are by no means a sinecure. The training is, in so many words, drudgery including in the earlier stage the duties of a scullion. And we know that a large number of those who go through the mill can be truly regarded as the type of noble womanhood that one has in the mind's eye when the profession is quoted as a high ideal. While deprecating any idea of disparaging the general level which the profession in India has obtained, one is apt to contemplate if the young women who choose the career out here are, or, even could be, under the haphazard system of recruitment, and the surroundings generally of the course of training, on the whole a success. Financially the profession in India is no catch and it is most difficult for a young woman, who has been accustomed to get a fair share of what she wanted when dependent on parents, to manage on the modest allowance; with any degree of contentment. The profession of nursing should, in India anyhow, be run under Government auspices, bearing an incremental salary and being amenable to pension. It would then become really a career to the many rather than an expediency, and take its place in the front rank of the great necessities of life in India. There are more pressing needs than education for the millions of this country and the helplessness of the many in epidemics should have engrafted the lesson that medical aid and its great attribute, nursing, is only yet available to the few.

LE TATILLON.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO.,
BOMBAY.
PROPRIETORS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.
Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY. Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A H OUR FAVOURITE.
KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like small of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. Ch, S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch, 1. (London), M. R. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons Captain T. M. Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd May via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The steamer Kurrachee, 2323 tons, Captain C. Cattrall, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle 18th May with ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's. steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3843 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uriana 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Santhia 3352 tons Captain J. Robertson sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W. O. Morrison will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 25th June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr C G Sinclair	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Minto	Comdr De Burgh	S S Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 26.

Abana	2709	Routledge			P & O Co
Aicanda	2695	Smith			
Ashburton	2833	Mathews			
Bahadur	2936	Peck			T M & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson			W & A G & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cusack			G H Essaji
Gulistan	2848	Watt			M M & Co
Harpagus	3672	Johnson			T M & Co
Kurrachee	2323	Cattral			Ralli Bros
Lindola	2183	Piggott			M M & Co
Maryada Short	2335	Caldecott			
Norfolk	2505	Buckby			G Cotton & Co
Nairu	3627	Lassen			
Ocean	2460	Christiansen			T M & Co
Pundua	2126	McClelland			M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin			Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Shah S N Co
Shahameer	2023	Wheeler			Bo H S N Co
Shirley	2192	Stone			T M & Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson			M M & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson			M M & Co
Gramsbergen	3157	Goat			T Morrison & Co
Wardha	2552	Raddock	Karachi	27-6	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen			N Y Kaisha
B Bassano	2764	Boxhall	Karachi	28-6	J F & Co
C&R Pruth	2837	Evans	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
D&E Clan McNeil	2394	Higgins	Grafton	9-7	J Finlay & Co
H Lawoe	1817	Brewis	Busreh	30-6	Arab S Co
N Aroscastle	2863	Wain Wright			W & A G & Co
O Somali	2550	Kaso			A Strandes Co
P Chanda	3951	Tice		3-7	M M & Co
Q Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	6-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trifels	2970	Eggert	Hamburg		W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	6-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassas	Port Said	29-6	Ralli Bros
4 Hermistan	2927	Sam	Dunkirk	27-6	T M & Co
5 Rugbean	2650	Brown	Hamburg	6-7	RalliBros
6 Shirala	3399	Hockings			M M & Co
7 Semiramis	2476	Bilaffer	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8 Ismaila	3381	Downing			M M & Co
9 Urlana	3384	Pratt	Calcutta	25-6	M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	3-7	P & O Co
12&13 Nyanza	4180	Bawets			P & O Co
14 Ling	951	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison		27-5	M M & Co

Offside

Haydan	2482	Allen	Port Said		Ralli Bros

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	413	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	6-7	P & O

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	R I M S I'tigator	Finnis	M'merah, June 16
26	Bahadur	Peck	Calcutta, May 23
	Kurrachee	Cattrall	N Castle, May 18

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Patiala	Whytehead	Busreh
	City of Paris	Campbell	Karachi
	E F Ferdinand	Leva	Trieste
	Santhia	Robertson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Persian Gulf.
" Urlana, Pratt, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kurrachee, for Port Said, for orders.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah.
" Mary Ada Short, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Manchester passed Suez on the 25th instant outward bound and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 5th prox mo.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
27	m 10 36	27 3	m 3 20	16 6
	9 54 a	24 11	4 24 a	20 9
28	m 11 16	27 8	m 4 1	16 4
	10 35 a	24 11	5 9 a	20 6
29	m 11 53	27 11	m 4 40	16 3
	11 14 a	25 0	[illegible]	20 2
30	m 0 25	28 0	m [illegible]	16 3
	11 52 a	25 1	[illegible]	19 10
July				
1	0 56 a	28 0	m 5 59	16 5
			6 58 a	19 7
2	m 0 29	25 2	m 6 25	16 7
	1 23 a	27 11	7 31 a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 27 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h 4m	Sunset	7h 19m
" 28 (Friday)	"	6h 4m	"	7h 20m
" 29 (Saturday)	"	6h 4m	"	7h 20m
" 30 (Sunday)	"	6h 5m	"	7h 20m
July 1 (Monday)	"	6h 5m	"	7h 20m
" 2 (Tuesday)	"	6h 5m	"	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 29th, 7h, 3-8m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h. 16-9m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 21st, 10h. 49-4m. a.m.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 12-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
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will reveal to you the fact that the homes where
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are installed are the Homes of
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the reason being that where
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is much in evidence:
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are most appreciated.
Sole Agents
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

"True Goan."—Too personal.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 27th June, 1912.

MILITARY MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

THE War in South Africa saw the initial attempt to introduce mechanical transport in the Army, steam tractors being used. They were not generally satisfactory owing chiefly to their weight, the absence of roads and the lack of spare parts to replace those damaged or broken. But the Mechanical Transport Department achieved enough good work to convince the military authorities that this system of transport was capable of considerable development. And as Mr. Shaw Scott is able to show in "National Defence" mechanical transport could more than equal horsed transport, on the heads of speed, initial cost, cost of unkeep, the repidity of mobilisation, while requiring fewer staff, being more sanitary and enabling longer stages to be covered. Gradually, with the increasing use of self-propelled vehicles, the early disadvantages of mechanical transport, such as liability to breakdown, lack of fuel supply, lack of trained drivers, disappeared, and the way was opened to a much more extended use of motor vehicles in the Army. Not until 1902 was a beginning made by the Army Service Corps in the utilisation of mechanical transport and five years were occupied in determining the most suitable form of mechanical transport for adoption. Four more years elapsed before mechanical transport was definitely introduced into war establishments. But the wrong type of tractor had been adopted. Heavy vehicles, slow and cumbersome, only workable on wide and main roads, had been chosen. Experience taught that lighter, less unwieldy machines were necessary and the original pattern was discarded. It was not until the petrol vehicle came that the problem was solved and only last year was the idea conceived of subsidising petrol lorries already manufactured and owned by civilians. The *Army Review* was responsible for this experiment, it having demonstrated that to provide transport in any country on the gigantic scale required in war, it must rely on the form of transport in use by the civilian community in peace. The schedule of terms for the enrolment of petrol lorries by the War Department under the Provisional Subsidy scheme provides that for the purpose of the schedule petrol lorries are divided into two classes, the former those capable of carrying a useful load of three tons and the other of carrying a useful load of thirty cwt., the vehicles only being purchased in case of national emergency and not enrolled for hire or manœuvres.

Under this scheme petrol lorries were subsidised for a period of two years, the owners receiving both an initial and an annual subsidy. They are the same as those in general commercial use,. the only addition required by the War Department being that of four towing-hooks of regulation pattern. Firms enrolling their petrol lorries under this scheme are required to provide properly qualified drivers for the lorries whenever they are required for military purposes under the subsidy scheme. We do not know how the subsidy scheme will work in case of a national emergency, but it is agreed that if the Secretary for War certifies that the country is in a state of national danger, the War Department shall be entitled to purchase any motor vehicles enrolled. Of course, the subsidy system in times of peace is economical, but in time of emergency to buy out lorries which have almost been subsidised would entail enormous expenditure. Lorry-owners are nothing loth to accept the terms and agree that when notified by telegraph or post of the intention of the War Department to purchase any they will, within three days after the receipt of the notice, deliver the vehicle together with its spare parts, by road to the Departments at the place ordered, with every part in working order, the cost of taking the vehicle to the place ordered being included in the purchased price—the then value plus twenty-five per cent.

This is but a provisional arrangement which is not to last. Under a new one, now being considered, all vehicles are to be built to uniform specification and to be supplied with a certain number of spare parts. The War Department's idea is to have a war establishment of nine hundred motor-lorries, three hundred being newly subsidised each year and three hundred previously subsidised vehicles being allowed to lapse. In this way it is hoped to keep the prevailing type up to date. Normal peace strength will be about a hundred, but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining all the motors that are required as at the present time there are over eight thousand petrol-lorries in England and in this respect England is much better situated than either France or Germany, in which countries the petrol lorry has not been so widely adopted for commercial purposes. Both are trying a similar system to our own, but not nearly with such great success. But, in addition to the subsidised lorries, the War Department has fifty of its own, four cylinder motors capable of a non-stop run of two hundred miles at ten to fifteen miles an hour. Little is being done to encourage the Motor Reserve as the consensus of military opinion is the corps would not be of much practical use in war overseas, owing principally to the enormous number of types of motors used by the officers of the Reserve. Two hundred cars on the outbreak of war would be wanted at once for the expeditionary force and Mr. Scott argues that it would be much simpler to "commandeer" a couple of hundred taxis than to get those from the Reserve. Such a step would have one advantage in that it would secure the required number all exactly alike, and with interchangeable parts while to take over a similar number of vastly different makes would lead to endless confusion in case of accident. The motor is being more extensively used for military purposes and it appears to us that the War Department is proceeding on the safest and most economical lines.

WARNING OF ICEBERGS. THE other day we referred to a wonderful apparatus which Sir Hiram Maxim hopes to perfect by which human beings will be given the additional sixth sense, which some animals enjoy, warning them though neither by sight nor by hearing of the presence of a hostile object. This invention, it was naturally pointed out, will, if perfected, provide as effective safeguard against repetition of such terrible disasters as that which befell the "Titanic." Sir Hiram Maxim, however, is not the only inventor, who has turned his attention to the prevention of collisions at sea, and it was only the other day that a Canadian professor gave a demonstration before the Royal Institution of an apparatus, specially designed to give warning of ice-bergs. These constitute a danger from which shipping in northern waters are happily free, but so much interest has been awakened in the object in all quarters of the globe, that we feel no hesitation in describing the apparatus in a certain amount of detail. The principle is that of a thermometer dipped in the water and so fitted as to give accurate results. This an ordinary household thermometer will not do, and thus rather than rely on the old fashioned method of lowering a thermometer in a canvas bucket, most captains prefer to trust their warning to the "ice-blink" or the echo of the ship's steam whistle. The present invention of Professor Barnes of McGill University, consists of a micro-thermometer, which is trailed some five feet below the surface of the water, and is connected with a specially balanced galvanometer, in the chart-house which permanently records every change of temperature in the surface water. The apparatus had a practical trial during a voyage to Hudson's Bay and also during the inventor's recent passage to England. An iceberg, a few miles distant was seen to have had a marked effect on the recording needle, and as the berg drew near, passed by, and fell behind the liner, the temperature record fell rapidly to a great distance and rose again. In the neighbourhood of a very large berg the needle swung off the chart altogether. The experience appears to be sufficiently conclusive to demand the immediate installation of such iceberg detectors on Atlantic liners. Presumably their cost will not be very great, and in the meantime the shipping world may wait to see whether the invention of Sir Hiram, which apparently will not be placed before the public for sometime yet, provides any greater measure of safety.

FRANCHISE IN ITALY. WITH a British Franchise Bill now before the House of Commons, it is instructive to see what another country has lately done in this direction. An Italian Reform Bill has recently passed through the Italian Parliament and received at one stage at least, almost unanimous support—this in spite of the fact that it is a measure of a drastic nature adding immediately five million illiterate voters to the existing electorate of three millions. Theoretically, it is a much less extensive measure than that introduced by Mr. Pease at Westminster, but practically it will exert a far greater effect on the electorate. The British and Italian systems of franchise are very different, the latter being based like many others on the continental on educational and other qualifications. Britain has hitherto based her franchise on the householder's qualification, and now the introduction of manhood suffrage is to extend her electorate by two and a half million voters. The change in Italy, although it merely introduces a substituted qualification for the educational one, extends the franchise to twice that number. Hitherto the franchise has been limited to people, who have at least attained the elementary faculty of reading and writing. The great majority of the lower classes in Italy, however, have not received even this small modicum of education, and the Government now proposes to grant the franchise in addition to "those citizens who have passed through the army, who have acquired by the fact of their reaching the mature age of thirty, an experience of life equivalent to the minimum of education, implied by knowing how to read and write." This measure must necessarily give an impulse to the provision of an adequate system of elementary education in Italy. Its more immediate effects will be increased in the Socialist and Catholic votes, while it is also expected that the very large increase in the electorate will render official corruption more difficult, and will thus work for an improvement in public morality.

THE KING IN WALES. IT was a tactful action on the part of His Majesty to express a desire that, when he and Queen Mary visited Cardiff to perform a ceremony in connection with the National Museum of Wales, they should also pay a visit to the South Wales coal-field for the purpose of seeing for themselves the conditions, under which the miners work and live. Accordingly, when the Cardiff programme has been completed, their Majesties are to take a motor tour through the principal mining villages of Glamorgan. This should and possibly will have a tranquillising effect on Labour feeling in the coal-field, for emotional, hot-headed and unreliable as the Welsh miner is, he entertains intense feelings of loyalty and the spectacle of his sovereign spending a day among his own murky villages, enquiring into his circumstances and livelihood, should give him a deeper confidence in the right intentions of the authorities, and may make him less prone to take the law into his own hands. The Welshman is impressionable, and therefore the King's visit may have more effect than it would under similar circumstances even in England. In the meantime Royalty has received as it always has had a most enthusiastic welcome from the cosmopolitan population of Cardiff. The Corporation presented a loyal address and this, it may be noted, contained another request for increasing recognition of Wales. We can sympathise with Welsh national ambitions when, as they sometimes do, they take a practical turn, but constant requests from Wales, which are based on sentiment only and merely entail unnecessary expenditure become tiresome. Welsh people are anxious to have themselves connected as closely as possible with the person of the Prince of Wales. Now, as everyone knows, the Prince's title is purely ornamental, and he has no more to do with the administration of Wales than he has with that of Scotland or Ireland. Consequently, when Wales last year induced the Government to organise an impressive and costly spectacle for the investiture of the Prince at Carnarvon Castle, Wales might have been content. Now, however, it wants the Prince to be provided with an official residence in Wales. It is enough surely that on his coming of age the Prince has to be given a separate establishment in London, and we are glad that in his reply the King treated the suggestion in a suitable manner by ignoring it.

AMERICAN COTTON. LATEST advices indicate that the acreage under cotton this year is the same as last year and so far the American crop is in a satisfactory condition,; and, though somewhat late, it is said to be making headway very favourably. It is now reported to be well above the average, and with favourable weather conditions during the next two months it may prove another bumper crop. Much depends upon weather conditions from now to October next and this element of uncertainty must keep prices firm for some time to come, with fluctuations according to the reports of climatic changes favouring or damaging the crop. Against this uncertainty as to the ultimate result of this year's crop, we have the fact of an ever-growing demand for the raw material all over the world. In these circumstances it is fortunate that we shall have a good "carry over" for next year from the last crop and were it not for this fact we might have seen the range of prices very much higher. In Bombay the price of the new crop cotton is much higher comparatively. In the cotton provinces so far there has hardly been any rain and until these areas have been properly watered prices must remain firm. They may decline here to some extent when the monsoon has reached the cotton provinces, but in the main, the progress of the growing crop in America must regulate prices in Bombay.

MR. MCKENNA'S DILEMMA. MR. REGINALD MCKENNA is an unfortunate man. He is attacked by one school for his weakness in dealing with notable offenders against the law, and the while an explanation on his behalf is being attempted of his release of the women suffragists he is again attacked by their friends because he endeavoured to secure a promise from them of better behaviour. If Mr. Lansbury's brutal intervention assists the Home Secretary to realize that his duty is to allow the law to take its course without fear or favour, and without benefit of sex, Mr. Lansbury will possess the unique distinction of being, at one and the same time, a common swashbuckler and a national benefactor. "You cannot serve two masters" is a statement that has been proved at regular intervals ever since it was made, and the scene in the House of Commons on Tuesday night should convince the Home Secretary that he cannot serve the law and play to human sentiment at the same time. It must be acknowledged that dealing with those truculent amazons, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst, involves an amazing problem, and if British law cannot devise some means of suppressing them, then British law is weak indeed. Intentional brutality, of course, must not be tolerated; but what, we wonder, would be the result if every woman criminal in English jails, irrespective of the offences of which they were convicted, adopted the same methods as those by which the apostles of women's rights have secured their release ?

THE P. and O. Co.'s. steamer "Mooltan" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 24th instant.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

France and Germany.

BERLIN, JUNE 7.

In spite of the Morocco Agreement concluded in November, 1911, the political relations between France and Germany show no sign of improvement. On the contrary, the French Jingoes feel now more at ease to harp on such a dangerous string, because they believe that no harm will be done in a period of transition when no points of dispute are agitating the public mind. Moreover, there is some patriotic enthusiasm needed for the French industry of flying machinery that now suffers from overproduction; a national propaganda for securing to France the superiority in the air could well help the manufacturers over a desperate crisis. It is amusing to see now easily the Gallic power of imagination is carried away by dreams. We find already prophesies in print of hundreds of French flyers making their aerial tour to Berlin and throwing dynamite down on the unfortunate German town they pass en route. The drawback is, that the money collected in France for building, not castles, but canons, in the air did not amount to an imposing figure ; already now the national German Fund for supporting the new branch of locomotion has overreached the French aggregate.

Another source of trouble is again the French system of administration in Morocco. The petty officials sent over to the most valuable of all the provinces of the Roman Empire allow themselves acts of arbitrariness and tyranny against German merchants and Arabs registered as standing under German protection. Of course, complaints are sent to the German representatives in Morocco and, if sufficiently substantiated, are made the matter of diplomatic steps in Paris. Some of the cases now under investigation have an evil look about them. It could happen that native soldiers commanded by French officers forgot all discipline, marched on the prosperous farm of a German subject and, after plundering all valuables, took the workmen who were placed under German protection with them as prisoners for whom they expected to receive a ransom. They were deceived in that expectation. For the French Republican Government duly interfered and ordered the prisoners to be freed at once. There can be no doubt that such outrages are very painful to the French Legation at Tangiers as well as to the Republican Government. The trouble is that new cases crop up again and again. The African Sun is hot, the minds of the victorious troups are vainglorious, and French *troupiers* have other notions of justice than the responsible authorities on the spot and at home. For the military man sent over to fight, the hatred of everything German suggest at once the motto : *a la guerre comme a la guerre*, whatever diplomatic difficulties may arise from such an unsophisticated behaviour. We do not believe for a moment that two large nations will be led to war by such thoughtless outrages of the military. For France these cases have the disadvantage that the necessary harmony between the officers of the Morocco army and the French administrative agents is endangered by cases of this kind. It is to be hoped that the new Commander-in-Chief sent over from France will have more authority over the military subordinates and eradicate the evil by enforcing discipline.

But the recent development of the situation around Fez has other consequences as well. Public opinion in France is sadly disappointed, and, as usual, expects the German nation to suffer for it. Thus the soil has been prepared for another campaign of the patriotic French press against the fountain-head of all evil. The object in view is the transformation of the Anglo-French *Entente Cordiale* into an offensive alliance against Germany. What is required for carrying this plan into practice, is naively explained. England is to assist the French in a continental war by sending a large territorial army over the Channel. That Strassburg and Metz are not likely to be conquered by English Super-Dreadnoughts, is a truism that is used as an argument for the friendly advice to England. But some Parisian papers argue against this proposal that England is not likely to pull the Alsacian chestnuts out of the fire for *la belle France*. They would rather induce England to transfer the protection of English interest in the Mediterranean to France. The gain of prestige expected from this step is considered a sufficient asset to counterbalance the forthcoming troubles in Morocco.

To such far-fetched ideas the French patriots are led by the uneasiness about the present situation. They indulge in phantastic visions, because their dream of making up for numerical superiority of the German nation is fading away, the country from which the Roman legions drew their best fighters will for a long time to come not help to fill the ranks and files of the French army and may even absorb an army of occupation of 50,000 men. *Hinc illa lacrimae.*

TECHNICS OF FLYING IN GERMANY.

On the upper banks of the Rhine river an important competition of flying machines was held in the second half of May. It was a continuous flight on a long round way with ten stations where the flyers had to go down and take rest. The start took place on the parade grounds at Strassbourg and the route lay first down the river to Metz, Saarbruecken, Mayence, Frankfurt and thence up the valley of the Rhine to Karlsruhe, Fribourg and Constanz. The programme was most carefully worked out in every detail and with a well defined object in view. It was not so much a sporting affair with an attempt at breaking records. Nor was it the intention to reward foolhardy flyers or gain new devotees for the still dangerous profession of aerial pilots. Instead it was the aim to subject the Aeroplanes and their Motors to a fair trial of reliability with a view of ascertaining the average capacity of flying machines as they are now constructed. Not an attractive show, but a variety of practical experiments was made the rule. It was for this reason that every machine was expected to absolve a certain amount of work on nine days in succession, that long intervals of rest were insisted on and that the average merits were principally considered. Every flyer had to take a passenger with him for making observations of military importance, and a day's work of reconnoitring was fixed on the third day, when a number of airships were present and competed with the aeroplanes.

Of the 14 entries, ten were officers of the army or navy, and only four civilians. That is already a sign of the great importance now attached to aeronautics in German military circles. Most of the competitors had single planes. With the exception of one French Motor the whole machinery was of German make. Nine motors indicated 100 HP, four about 70 HP, and one went down to 55 HP. It seems, therefore, that for reliability heavier but stronger motors are preferred. The most difficult part of the flight was reserved for the last day, when the Black Forest was to be crossed on the way from Fribourg to Constanz; especially the treacherous air currents of the valley of Hell were a severe test to the stability of the aeroplanes. The victory fell to three officers of the Army and a civil engineer. They all absolved the programme from point to point without a hitch. A Zeppelin airship accompanied the flyers and sent and received Radio-telegrams with great success. Much stress was laid on the reconnoitring exercise. For this purpose large bodies of troops were marched off as in a sham fight. The aeroplanes had to operate in warlike style, not being allowed to descend below 600 metres. For both reports demanded, after half an hour and after 1 1-2 hours flying separate prices were awarded

On the other hand, no value was put on exceptional velocity or on extraordinary hights. Nevertheless the engineer broke the hour record with a distance of 119 kilometres. He also accomplished the distance from Fribourg to Constanz (105 killometres), in spite of the necessary climbing in one hour 16 minutes. Accidents worth mentioning there were none.

The preparatory work of the Committee was calculated to gain valuable experience not only about the technics of flying, but also on sanitary and military questions connected therewith. It was especially the merit of the Patron, H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, that the reliability of average work was estimated more than exceptional traits of sportsmanlike courage. He personally admonished the flyers at every station to take a good rest and to use every caution required. Thus the good result is partially due to him. The experience gained will be communicated with every technical-detail to the Gottingen Scientific Society for the technics of flying. Certainly a fair amount of reliable material has been brought together.

It was also Prince Henry who had prepared a lasting organisation for making experiments, from which the merits and defects of flying apparatus could be thoroughly investigated. For some clearly defined special problems an international competition is the best method of securing progress. In this way the German Emperor offered handsome prices for the construction of the best motor for flying machines. But all the manifold and interdependent conditions required for reliability, can only be ascertained by a long series of trials on the basis of a detailed programme. The money required for thus securing steady progress to the technics of flying cannot be well charged to the enthusiasts of the new sport. The sacrifices necessitated by flyers coming to grief or by machines being destroyed during these experiments ought to be compensated for by the public at large. It was for this reason that the Prince appealed to the nation for collecting a large fund. Everywhere in Germany local committees are at work to promote this organisation. The money collected will be used for promoting the technics of flying not only in the interest of Germany, but of the world at large. It is expected that the accidents of aerionautic shows will also be reduced by the experience gained.

HELLERAU AND ITS FESTIVITIES.

I pointed already to the plan of founding the garden city of Hellerau near Dresden. Now this plan has not only been realised, but the settlement rapidly grew to wonderful proportions and acquired a character of its own. One arrives at Hellerau after an easy journey of thirty minutes from the centre of Dresden and is surprised by the beautiful situation of the hilly ground on which the garden city is built. The blue mountains of the Erzgebirge afford a picturesque background to the pretty sights before us. Hellerau is grouped together around two centres. One is the so-called "Manufactory"; thereby are meant the well-known workshops for art industry, that produce the best modern furniture and household articles to be found in Germany. The extensive premises have been designed by Professor Richard Riemerschmied, and he also erected the cottages of the workmen employed by the Manufactory, so that every family has a garden of its own in front of its dwelling. The second centre is the educational Institute of M. Jaques-Dalcroze, that has been trans-planted from Geneve to this beautiful spot. M. Jaques-Dalcroze makes music the base of all intrution and combines it from the very beginning with gymnastics and callisthenics. He starts with rythmical movements after well-chosen tunes and gradually leads his pupils to a perfect command of body and soul by the concentrated will power acquired by his exercises.

For his purposes Mr. Jaques-Dalcroze wanted a schoolhouse that was at the same time a hall for festivals. It was built, according to his notions, by the architect Heinrich Tessenow. Every reminder of traditional decoration and conventional style was carefully avoided. Nor is there any trace of an artificial embellishment visible. The whole is simply calculated to be adapted to the practical use it is meant for, and only by the happy choice of pleasant proportions some aesthetic impression is produced. The large Hall is an imitation of a day-lit open space. This effect has been reached by stretching a kind of canvass a few feet inside of the walls and below the ceiling, and lighting the whole by electric lamps fixed to the walls and ceiling. The light thus produced is very much like the sunlight on a spring day, free of deep shadow and variable by turning various rows of lamps out or on. The trial on May 25th was a great success.

L. ASCH.

CAWNPORE GRIEVANCES.

The following telegram was despatched by the Secretary to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Simla, regarding the grievances of Cawnpore Indian merchants :—"The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber respectfully bring to your notice grievances of Cawnpore Indian merchants. Thousands of bags of grain and seeds lying at General-gunj and adjacent stations for days and months with consequent heavy damages and losses. Merchants requested often Railway authorities but no redress granted. No reply also to our Committee's similar request to Railway Board. Committee believe undue preferences have been given in certain cases. All patience of these merchants having been exhausted and all attempts and appeals having failed from the constituted authorities the Committee now earnestly appeal on behalf of these merchants to yourself as the highest tribunal to order immediate clearance of the goods still lying at those stations and to, institute a careful investigation."

THE P. and O. Co.'s. steamer "Sunda" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

News received from the Malakand states that an amicable settlement has been reached between the Nawab of Dir and the Bajouri tribesmen, and no renewal of fighting is likely.

The police have captured numerous Pathan dacoits in the Campbellpur District who used to plunder and murder Hindus. A special Magistrate has been sent to try them.

The additional district magistrate of Multan yesterday convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment Fayl Shaw, a convert to Sunnism from Shiaism, for incendiarism in connection with recent Sunni-Shia disturbances in which the Imambara at Salarwahan, Multan District, valued at a half lakh of rupees, was burnt.

MUTINY OF CHINESE TRIBES.

TIBETANS MAKE BIG HAUL OF AMMUNITION.

Chinese Expedition Halts on the Frontier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHENGTU, JUNE 26.

The tribes to the westward of Yalung-Kiang on the Tibetan border have revolted.

Hsi-Ang-Cheng has surrendered to the Tibetans who have obtained 150 rifles and 20,000 cartridges in exchange for provisions.

The Chinese expedition has halted at Tachien-Lu and is awaiting reinforcements.

THE UGANDA LOAN.

Appreciation by the Cotton Growers' Association.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Hutton, Chairman of the Cotton-Growing Association, stated last evening that although the ultimate possiblities of Uganda were less than those of the Nigeria and the Sudan, it had given larger results than any new cotton field in the Empire. He expected that this year's crop would reach 30,000 bales, worth between £400,000 and £500,000. He rejoiced at the grant made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer which would permit of moving cotton hitherto blocked throughout Uganda owing to lack of the means of carriage.

DRAFTS ON KARACHI.

Expense of Suggested Change Not Justified.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir John Rees, said that the question of granting drafts on Karachi was carefully considered by the Secretary of State in conjunction with the Government of India a year ago. The arrangement would entail additional expense which it was not at present considered necessary to incur.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Sir John D. Rees Impugns Competence of Judges.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Sir John Rees, to-day, asked a long question in the House of Commons, in which he criticised the judgments of the Indian Courts in connection with the case of Mr. Clarke, District Magistrate of Mymensingh, which he described as following several judgments from barrister-judges and benches of the Calcutta High Court. He asked whether Lord Crewe was considering the future composition of the Court, and what compensation he proposed to award Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Montagu replied that Lord Crewe was communicating with the Government of India this case. He was naturally gratified at Mr. Clarke's vindication. He replied in detail to Sir John Rees' strictures and thought that had his interrogator reflected that the Judicial Committee contained two distinguished ex-barrister judges of Indian High Courts, he would not have attempted to draw the invidious inferences contained in his question.

The composition of the High Court was determined by statute. Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe desired to deprecate most strongly Sir John Rees' comments on the Bench.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

Suggested Importation of Chinese Labour.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The German Colonial Secretary, who is on a visit to South West Africa, speaking at Luederitz Bay advocated the introduction of Chinese labour to develop the mining industry.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Will be Completely Recovered in a Few Days.

MONTREAL, JUNE 26.

The Duchess of Connaught has been allowed to rise and her complete recovery is only a matter of days.

RACING AT HOME.

Result of the Northumberland Plate.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The race for the Northumberland Plate was run at Newcastle this afternoon with the following result:—

Mynora	1
Red Cape	2
The Policeman	3

Nine ran.

THE RACE.—Won by one length with a neck between second and third.

BETTING :—

20 to 1 against Mynora.
6 to 1 against Red Cape.
100 to 7 against the Policeman.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

The aviator, Lieutenant Etienne, has been killed by falling from a great height.

GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

PORT SAID, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. s.s. "Mongolia" has shipped £277,700 of gold for Bombay, and £50,000 for Singapore.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Statement by Sir E. Grey in the Commons.

SIR V. CHIROL'S OPINION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to questions from Mr. Walter Guinness and Mr. Noel Buxton in the House of Commons, to-day, said that competent military authorities both here and in India had been consulted as to the desirability of a Russo-Indian Railway. It was, however, contrary to usage to publish confidential views on strategic questions. The conditions for which the Government would finally stipulate would certainly take into account those views.

No definite project at present existed, said Sir Edward. The Government, however, after consulting the Government of India, stated beforehand that any countenance they might give to such a railway must be subject to conditions acceptable to the Government.

To decide always to oppose any Trans-Persian railway would be neither practical nor wise judgment.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A long letter from Sir Valentine Chirol is published in the *Times* in which he discusses the Trans-Persian railway. He strongly deprecates prejudging the case against it though he admits that the case in favour of it has yet to be made out. If railway communication between England and India cannot be indefinitely postponed, as he believes it cannot, is it not wiser, he asks, to deal with the question when we have an opportunity of exercising by friendly means, decisive influence upon the solution of the problem?

THE "OCEANA" LOSS.

Judgment of the Board of Trade Enquiry.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The judgment in the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the "Oceana" has been rendered. It places the responsibility for the collision on the Chief Officer of the "Oceana," and has suspended his certificate for six months. It severely censures the Chief Officer and Master, and also attaches blame to the third officer for his failure to take adequate measures for the rescue of persons thrown into the water.

It expresses disappointment, almost amounting to dismay, that the elaborate system built up by the P. and O. Company, through long years of experience of passenger traffic, should have failed in the moment of trial, in not particularly difficult circumstances.

The measures taken to save life exhibited undue haste at the commencement, yet were, on the whole, slow in execution. They were marred by misunderstanding and failure to observe rules with the deplorable result that there was an unnecessary loss of seventeen lives.

It remains with the company's superintending officials to apply the lesson. If boats are kept fully equipped with the necessary appliances, they will not be missing when any sudden need for them arises. If the confidence of the travelling public is to be retained then trouble, expense and delay must be faced.

The Court is satisfied that the lascars behaved quite well, and that they were efficient and disciplined.

The Court is of opinion that there should have been at least two whites, skilled in boat-handling in each boat, when lowered, and suggests that the difficulty might be met by instructing members of the crew, other than seamen in the handling of boats.

THE NEW DELHI.

Experts to Submit Preliminary Report.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, replying to Captain Murray, said that the Delhi town-planning experts were submitting a preliminary report on their return to England shortly. They would again visit India in the winter.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A suffragette smashed a glass panel in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminister, yesterday evening. She was arrested.

Twenty-one Suffragists were released this week before the expiry of their sentences. It is presumed that they were "hunger-strikers."

THE INDIA BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Royal Assent to the Government of India Bill was announced.

THE SIX-POWER LOAN.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25.

The State Department learns that China has rejected the "Six-Power" loan, probably owing to the proposed foreign supervision of expenditure.

ILKESTON BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

It will be a straight fight at Ilkeston. Only Colonel Seely and Mr. Freeman (Unionist) have been nominated.

DR. BONAR LAW (GLAS.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Mr. Bonar Law has been appointed Honorary Doctor of the Laws of Glasgow University. He received an ovation from the students.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. A. Hill Trevor to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, *vice* Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., resigned.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Democratic Nomination Struggle Begins.

MR. BRYAN'S FIRST DEFEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26.

Mr. Bryan received an ovation, on nominating Mr. Kern (Indiana) for the chairmanship of the Democratic Convention in opposition to Judge Parker.

Mr. Bryan declared that the country was waiting to hear whether the Convention would follow the Chicago Convention in listening to the voice of predatory wealth.

Mr. Kern appealed to Judge Parker to join in the selection of a compromise candidate. Failing this, he said, Mr. Bryan must be nominated.

Eventually Judge Parker was elected by 579 votes, Mr. Bryan receiving 506.

Returning thanks for his election, Judge Parker congratulated the assemblage on its orderliness compared with the Chicago Convention. Thereupon an uproar broke out, which prevented Judge Parker from continuing, and the Convention adjourned.

Many "Roosevelt" agents are in Baltimore, trying to induce Mr. Bryan to cast in his lot with the Republican Progressives.

PARKER AND MR. BRYAN.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26.

On the resumption of the Convention, Judge Parker referred to Mr. Bryan's great struggles for the Democrats. It was, he said, the duty of all to forgive Mr. Bryan and stand with him. He advocated the selection of Mr. Bryan as Chirman of the Resolutions Committee.

TURKISH TROUBLES.

Serious Mutiny Breaks out in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 26.

A serious mutiny has broken out among the troops in Macedonia, some two hundred Albanians at Monastir, Ochrida and Perlepe deserting with arms and joining the Albanian insurgents south of Ipek.

It is believed that the mutiny is a revolt against the Young Turk regime, and that a number of ex-deputies are involved.

LATE SIR GEORGE WHITE.

The Reason Why he Stayed in Ladysmith.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A service for the late Sir George White will be held in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital on Friday, whence his remains will be escorted by troops to Euston. They will be taken from there to Ireland, where they will be interred.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the novelist, in a letter to the *Times*, says that the chief reason for Sir George White's decision to remain in Ladysmith was that he was warned on high authority that his retirement would probably be the signal for a black rising in Natal.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ray's Close Victory over Vardon and Braid.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The result of the Open Golf Championship was as follows:—

Ray, 295; Vardon, 299; Braid, 303.

Chiefly owing to tremendous driving, Ray went round twice in 76 and 75 respectively. Vardon was responsible for a superb round of 71.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The victory of E. Ray, (Jersey), in the Open Golf Championship yesterday is very popular.

This is Ray's first championship, though he has been regularly near the top.

Other scores were:—Duncan, 305, Ayton, 308, Herd, 309; Gassiat and Massy (France), 310 and 311 respectively; and Fotheringham, 313.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Rain Interferes with the Test Match.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Only twenty minutes' play was possible in the test match between England and Australia to-day.

England scored a few runs without further loss, the score now being 241 for four wickets.

KIEL REGATTA.

The Kaiser on the Value of a Challenge Cup.

KIEL, JUNE 25.

The German Emperor, accepting the gift of a cup from the Royal Thames Yacht Club, thanked British yachtsmen for the success of the regatta. He hoped it would be a fresh link in the personal sporting friendship of the two nations. The cup was a pledge of the amity so natural and precious between Great Britain and Germany.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR

BERLIN, JUNE 26.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg is about to visit Russia. The Chancellor will stay some days in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

THE Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, who will officiate as Commissioner in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Younghusband, is expected to arrive in Karachi on Friday next by the Quetta mail. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Younghusband leave on the following day for Kashmir.

THE following officers have been appointed Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy : Lieutenant Colonels A. E. Tate, R. A. M. C. and E. C, Browne.

SCENE IN THE C[illegible]OS.

Labourite's Amazing [illegible] on Members.

SUFFRAGISTS' CHA[illegible]N.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGE[illegible]

LONDON, [illegible] 26.

There was a furious scene at [illegible] in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Asquith said that Mr. McKenna o[illegible] release the Suffragettes provided the[illegible] took not to repeat their offences. Th[illegible] Mr. Lansbury (Labourite) shouted den[illegible] of the Government.

He walked to the Treasury Bench[illegible] shook his fist in the faces of the Minist[illegible] "You should be turned out of off[illegible] "You will go down to history as [illegible] of women."—"Asquith is beneath con[illegible]

It was dishonourable, he said, to[illegible] men for an undertaking they could not [illegible]

He then turned to the Opp[illegible] and shouted "You should be driven [illegible] public life".

Both Ministers and member[illegible] the Opposition remained perfectly calm.

Eventually Mr. Lansbury retu[illegible] his seat.

The Speaker requested him to [illegible] the House ; but he refused. He w[illegible] rned three times, whereupon vario[illegible] bour members prevailed on him to withdr[illegible]

WALES AND THE K[illegible]

Rousing Reception of [illegible] ir Majesties at Cardi[illegible]

LONDON, [illegible] 25.

Their Majesties are visiting the S[illegible] Wales coalfield to see industrial conditi[illegible] They met with an enthusiastic reception [illegible] ardiff to-day.

The King knighted the Lord-May[illegible]

The Corporation's address sug[illegible] the establishment of a Welsh home for [illegible] rince of Wales, the proposal being rece[illegible] with enthusiasm by Welshmen.

The King dwelt on the loyalty of [illegible] rincipality and the part played by the c[illegible] lds in maintaining the efficiency of our Fle[illegible]

His Majesty greatly desired that[illegible] sses should be united in common zeal[illegible] the common good. He trusted that [illegible] ecent laws would make for the increase[illegible] dty of miners and a more cordial feeling [illegible] g all engaged in coal mining.

[The Lord-Mayor of Cardiff is Alder[illegible] John W. Courtis, who is a well-to-do stock[illegible] and brick manufacturer, and resides at Fairw[illegible] Croft, near Cardiff. He has been for many ye[illegible] closely connected with the local Conservative [illegible], and has always taken a keen interest in the [illegible] cipal administration of the city. He is a m[illegible] very genial manner, and is very popular.]

ROSE FETE IN LOND[illegible]

Society Ladies Sell Fl[illegible] ers in the Streets.

LONDON, Ju[illegible] 26.

It is anticipated that the hospit[illegible] and charities, with which Queen Alexandr[illegible] dentified, will largely benefit from to-day's[illegible] ntic rose fete, when eight thousand ladies, i[illegible] ding leaders of society, will sell artificial wi[illegible] roses in the streets in commemoration of [illegible] ueen Alexandra's arrival in England.

MOTOR SMASH.

Prominent London Bank[illegible] Killed.

LONDON, JUN[illegible]

Mr. Alfred Seligman, of the banking[illegible] use, has been killed in a motor smash.

EVILS OF GANJA SMOKI[illegible]

Caused 122 Cases of Luna[illegible] in Bengal in 1910-12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE [illegible]

The resolution on lunatic asylums in [illegible] ngal remarks on the continuous rise in the [illegible] aily average population during the last three [illegible] ears. Accommodation in the present asylums pr[illegible] ides for 929, and last year accommodation for [illegible] nety more had to be provided. The propos[illegible] to establish a central asylum at Ranchi, at a[illegible] cost of twenty lakhs of rupees, is being reconsi[illegible] red owing to the reconstitution of the provi[illegible] ces. The daily average population in the as[illegible] um in 1911 was, Indian 957 and European[illegible] 44.

Ganja smoking is alleged to be the [illegible] use of insanity in the case of 122 admitted d[illegible] ing the last three years.

INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE[illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE [illegible]

The *Pioneer* says it is not expected tha[illegible] e terms of reference in the case of the [illegible] al Commission on the Indian Public Services [illegible] ll be settled for a considerable time to come. [illegible] e selection of the President and members [illegible], it is supposed, be a matter of consultation [illegible] tween the Home and Indian Governm[illegible], especially as it is believed that the Comm[illegible] n will be one of great numerical strength at [illegible]

THE NICHOLSON COMMITT[illegible]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2[illegible]

Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, will visit Simla between the 15th and 26th of July to give evidence before the Nicholson Committee.

THE next election of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, under the Reform Scheme, will take place in October next. The Moslems of Bombay have been given the right of sending one representative to the Council. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy has already issued a circular to the Moslem electorates of Bombay, offering himself for election as the Moslem representative in the Council from Bombay City.

BANK OF BURMA.

Question of the Liquidator's Appointment.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

(FROM [illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 26.

In the Chief Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Robinson, were heard two applic[illegible] arising out of the Bank of Burma case. One was by Mr. M. J. Noble for the appointment of Mr. B. Cowasjee as liquidator and the other by Lt.-Col. Pridmore for the permanent appointment of Mr. E. Holdsworth.

Mr. R. Giles, appearing for Mr. Noble, said that the main question for decision was, what were the wishes of the creditors as disclosed by evidence and the affidavits before the Court? Meetings had been held at Bombay and Calcutta and the resolutions arrived at by creditors were embodied in the affidavits. No meeting was held by the liquidator in Rangoon where creditors were apathetic and entitled to less consideration than those in Bombay and Calcutta. Counsel read portions material to the case from various affidavits filed as showing the Court whether the grounds upon which the wishes of the creditors were founded were correct or incorrect. He also referred to affidavits filed in support of the retention of Mr. Holdsworth as liquidator. He filed a fresh affidavit by Mr. N. N. Cowasjee to controvert the allegations made by Lieut.-Col. Pridmore in regard to Mr. Cowasjee's connections with the Rangoon Refinery Company and the Twinzas Oil Company which would render him unsuitable to act as a liquidator. The deponent explained that the payment of Rs. 55,140 by the Twinzas Oil Co. was delayed in consequence of the accounts being under scrutiny by the present management. After the scrutiny there appeared no dispute between the Twinzas Co. and the Bank. With regard to Mr. Cowasjee holding 212 shares in the Rangoon Refinery Co, these had [illegible] held in exchange for equivalent shares [illegible] British Burma Petroleum Co. So far as [illegible] appeared before the Court all creditors who were on the active list, so to speak, and [illegible] interest at all, were strongly and [illegible] ically of opinion that Mr. B. Cowasjee should be appointed liquidator. A contrary opinion appeared to be held by the Agent of the Bombay Branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla and by Lieut.-Colonel Pridmore. The whole pecuniary interest was certainly not as large as that represented by counsel's client, and Mr. Stranack of Madras.

The next question was as to the remuneration of liquidator. The Bombay and Calcutta creditors [illegible] Rs. 1,500 a month which [illegible] as a reasonable maximum. The[illegible] the Court to fix a proper remuneration. Counsel would not fix it for a lengthy period but, say, for six months, and thereafter it could be renewed with a reduction of the sum, for then they would have got over the most strenuous work which came in at the beginning of the liquidatorship.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Counsel then asked the court to appoint the gentlemen whose names were proposed in resolutions at the Bombay and Calcutta meetings. It appeared to counsel that it would be wise to consider that the Advisory Committee, when appointed, should instruct some advocate in Rangoon to take notices on their behalf, and he could send any matter on which the court considered the Advisory Committee's advice would be useful.

Mr. Giles continued that the procedure suggested by his honor entirely met the views of his client. What the committee wanted was some means of keeping in touch with the liquidator and to have opportunities of giving their views when occasion arises.

Counsel then asked the court to appoint Mr. Cowasjee on such salary as his honour considered, under all the circumstances in the case, right, and not to give him any specific office allowance but to permit him to charge reasonable and proper expenses for the liquidation in the usual way ; and to appoint those whose names had been proposed in the resolutions as the advisory committee to whom recourse might be had by the court on minor matters.

Mr. Gaunt, appearing for Lt-Col. Pridmore and other clients, supported the continuance of the liquidatorship of Mr. Holdsworth for the following reasons. In the first place Mr. Holdsworth was appointed by the people who were now advocating the appointment of Mr. B. Cowasjee. His friend Mr. Giles based his application mainly on the ground that there was a large majority of the creditors in Bombay and Calcutta who wished to appoint Mr. Cowasjee; but to-day Mr. Giles had refrained from reading the whole affidavit filed by Mr. Noble and counsel contended that that was tantamount to withdrawing the charges made against Mr. Holdsworth. The charges were made in Bombay and Calcutta and they were widely published, and the court was asked to consider whether the votes recorded in favour of Mr. B, Cowasjee, and the proxies delivered to Mr. Noble and other people at those meetings in Calcutta and Bombay, would have been to the extent they were, had not there been a considerable amount of mud-throwing at and vilification of, Mr. Holdsworth. No meeting had been held in Rangoon of the depositors and creditors after the last order of the court, because at a meeting held on March 30th the resolutions had been passed expressive of the utmost confidence in Mr. Holdsworth.

In regard to the liquidator's remuneration counsel said that the most strenuous work had already been done by Mr. Holdsworth, and his appointment was a wise one, because in the matter of winding up a bank a chartered accountant would be the proper person to be appointed. Mr. Holdsworth being a chartered accountant they did not want to go to additional expense. He did not think it could be argued seriously that government by majority was a good thing, and it would weigh with his honour when he took into consideration the way in which the meetings in Bombay and Calcutta had been conducted and the way in which the proxies were made out and resolutions passed.

A COUNTER PROPOSAL.

On the question of the Advisory Committee his clients were in favour, but he was instructed to say that a committee of five might be rather difficult to deal with on the point of a quorum. At the same time he suggested that a small Advisory Committee in Rangoon consisting of the Rangoon Bank and Mr. W. Binning, who were more capable of dealing with questions likely to arise, should be appointed. He pointed out that the registered office of the bank was in Rangoon and the liquidator was also there, and the assets to be realised were situated in Burma, and it would be a difficult matter for a committee in Bombay to advise the liquidator and it would entail enormous expenses too.

Mr. V. N. Sivaya, on behalf of three creditors in Burma, supported the appointment of Mr. B. Cowasjee.

The Court reserved orders on the two applications until it had heard *in camera* Mr. Clifton, and his client, Mr. Holdsworth, on certain matters on which directions were asked for, such as the sale of certain shares etc.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

Attitude of the Nationalist Party.

PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Interviewed to-day on the subject of Lord Crewe's pronouncement at the third reading of the Government of India Bill, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea declares that the Indian communities are profoundly disappointed, but are determined to take their stand on the terms of the despatch. They may not be able to make much progress in their life-time, for the journey is long and wearisome, but they will leave the duty to their successors to continue the work. They believe that Lord Crewe was compelled to repudiate Mr. Montagu, in order to insure the passage of the Government of India Bill through the House of Lords.

BOMBAY CHARITIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, J[illegible]

The Charities Registration Bill, which the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. Sir Ebrahim is here on a short visit and he will no doubt discuss the Bill with the Government of India with a view to obtaining their approval to the principle of the Bill. It is expected that the measure will prove acceptable, if certain controversial points are left out.

TUBERCULIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Government of India has decided that "Tuberculin" should be supplied to Hospitals of Indian troops. The Medical Officer of an Indian Troops Hospital will obtain his supply as required from the British Station Hospital should there be one in the station. If one does not exist he will indent in the manner authorised, and on the scale sanctioned for British Station Hospital.

A SURGEON'S SWORD-STICKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, JUNE 26.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mushtak Ali, who arrived here from Persia the other day, has been fined Rs. 100 by City Magistrate, Karachi, for importing five sword-sticks into British India without a license.

KARACHI PORT IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 26.

The Government has sanctioned the raising by the Karachi Port Trust of the first instalment of the loan which is to be raised for the West Wharfage scheme. The first instalment will be expended in the purchase of a suction dredger for preliminary operations in connection with the scheme.

TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

A Press communique states—

Intimation has been received by the Government of India that, in view of a report from the Argentine Consul at Calcutta that cholera and bubonic plague are very prevalent in India, the Argentine Health Board have decided that all vessels arriving at Argentine Ports from India with sac-cloths, carpets, jute tissues and cereals shall be submitted to a rigorous disinfection before being allowed to discharge their cargoes.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANKER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 26.

Pandit Gangaram Sharma, managing director of the All-India Banking and Insurance Company, Lahore, who was arrested at Aden for breach of trust in respect of about two lakhs of rupees and who is on trial in the District Magistrate's court, Lahore, has been released on two sureties of Rs. 50,000 each, and July 1st is fixed for the hearing of the case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed specialists in Advanced Operative Surgery in the Divisions noted against them: Major F. E. Gunter, R.A.M.C., 7th Division. Captain F. H. Bradley, 8th Division.

An exchange for duty in India between the following officers has been sanctioned : Major N. Fainchnie,, R. A. M. C., and Major M. P. Corkery, R. A. M. C. The former officer will remain in India instead of proceeding Home during the forthcoming trooping season.

The grant of general leave in India to the undermentioned officer has been concurred in L. M. Purser, Major R. A. M. C., for five months ; Major F. J. Palmer, R. A. M. C., has been transferred for duty from the 8th (Meerut) Division to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

MR. W. B. GORDON, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, proceeds Home on three months' leave at the end [illegible] Mr. M. Nethersole as the next senior [illegible] of the Department in Simla will act, in addition to his own duties during Mr. Gordon's absence.

THE members of the Railway Board will leave on Moosoon tour next month. Sir T. R. Wynne will visit, among other places, Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Wood will visit Madras and inspect the lines in Southern India. Mr. Pinney will, for the present, remain at Simla, and will probably undertake a tour towards the close of the Monsoon.

In his annual report to the Llanelly Education Authority the medical officer (Dr. T. E. [illegible]) states that overclothing is more prevalent [illegible] sufficient clothing [illegible]

NEW POONA HOSPITAL.

N.M. Wadia Institution Opened by the Governor.

A COSMOPOLITAN CHARITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

The ceremony of the opening formally of the N. M. Wadia Hospital was performed by His Excellency Sir George Clarke this evening before a very large gathering, representative of all classes in Poona. The guests were accommodated in a shamiana in front of the building, at the end of which was a dais.

On arrival, Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Captain Lucas, A. D. C., were received by Dr. J. Rutter Williamson, M. D., Mrs. Williamson, the Rev. Dr. MacNicol and the Lady Superintendent of the hospital, and were conducted to the shamiana. Indian girls of the mission training school sang the National Anthem.

Among the guests assembled were the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, and Hon. Mr. M. Chaubal, members of Council, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, General Sir A. A. and Lady Barrett, the Hon. Mr. G. Curtis, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Stevenson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Prior, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Moulvie Rafi-ud-din Ahmed.

The Hospital is situated in a large open space to the south of the city, and is built of stone forming three sides of a square, the ground floor having verandahs both in front and the rear. A square tower in front of the centre, or main building is the only decorative feature. However, a round of inspection showed that what had been sacrificed in this direction had been more than compensated for by the fitting and equipment of the wards, the operating theatres (of which there are two) and the sterilising and X-ray apparatus rooms. In addition to the above the entire hospital is fitted with electric light and bells placed at convenient positions. The guests were struck with the orderly manner in which the wards were arranged, but more especially with the two operating theatres and sterilising and X-ray rooms which are planned after the latest designs.

A hymn and short prayer opened the proceedings, after which Dr. Rutter Williamson, physician in charge, made a lengthy statement showing that the entire cost of the buildings, up to date, was Rs. 1,65,000. Towards this the Government of Bombay contributed Rs. 50,000, the trustees of the late N. M. Wadia Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 6,500 had been gathered in Great Britain, in addition to which there were numerous smaller donations,

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

Dr. Williamson said:—

Your Excellency, Lady Clarke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first and most pleasing duty is to express our great gratitude to you Sir George and Lady Clarke for coming amongst us this afternoon for the purpose of opening this new Hospital. We feel particularly glad that your Excellency should have so kindly consented to perform this ceremony seeing that the inception and execution of this hospital scheme owes so much to your interest and encouragement. The United Free Church of Scotland mission commenced medical work in Poona City by opening a dispensary in Budhwar Peth on February 5, 1908. The work grew so rapidly that within six weeks larger premises had to be secured to accommodate the many in-patients asking to be received, and after a few months longer still more space was demanded and a wada close to this present site was turned into a temporary hospital which Your Excellency honoured us by visiting in 1909. It was speedily realised that to meet the demands made by the large number of sick persons coming for treatment, special buildings would have to be provided, and a scheme was drawn up of the probable requirements for such work. The Government of Bombay at this juncture most gener[illegible] promised a grant of half a lakh of rupees toward the [illegible] hase of a site, and the cost of the necess[illegible] ngs and equipment.

We would like to tak[illegible] opportunity of publicly thanking Government for this most generous assistance, as well as for the interest shown and valuable help given by a large number of Government departments and officials, especially mentioning the Public Works Department which got out most of our plans, and worked our estimates for us, free of charge. Indeed, if it had not been for the advice and help of the Surgeon-Generals, the Secretaries to Government, the Civil Surgeons, the Commissioner, Collector and others, our task in designing the hospital buildings and planning them to the greatest advantage would have been much more difficult.

RAISING THE MONEY.

The site, together with the main buildings, had been estimated at somewhat over one and a half lakhs, and toward this sum the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia were asked to contribute. The trustees very kindly visited our work and investigated the matter with their usual patient carefulness and sympathy, and then intimated to us their willingness to contribute Rs. 50,000 towards the hospital which thus bears the name of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia. This contribution was, I believe, one of the very first given by the trustees to a hospital, and I hope that as they view the N. M. Wadia Hospital in Poona City to-day they will feel that their gift has been commemorated in a manner worthy of the splendid munificence and generosity which prompted the trustees in making such a grant, and will accept our deepest gratitude for their kindness in thus furnishing us with the greater part of the funds expended on this building, as well as for generous help in the current expenses for carrying on the medical work while I was home on furlough, and since my return to India.

We were fortunate in securing this admirable site of 7 3-4 acres which, though within the precincts of Poona City, is so ample in size as to afford abundant room for all our requirements, as well as being a place of considerable natural beauty with its fine trees. We gladly record the kindness of Sirdar Naryan Chintaman Natu who, being the owner of one-half of the site, refunded Rs. 3,000 from the price paid to him for it, as a contribution to the Hospital. The purchasing and conveyance of the land was carried out, with, I should imagine absolutely unparalleled expenditure, for from the time when we commenced discussing the matter with the owner, to the hour when the deeds were duly signed, sealed and registered in the registration office was only ten hours. The credit for this remarkably rapid transaction of business is entirely due to the extraordinary energy shown by Mr. P. Bunter, high court pleader, who threw himself with enthusiasm into the matter and who afterwards with equal generosity refused to receive any payment for his invaluable professional services.

Trial pits were commenced the day after the land was purchased and during 1910-11 the Arthington Dispensary was erected. This was done during my absence in Britain on furlough, and I owe very much to my colleague Rev. Alex. Robertson who, during my absence, very kindly superintended its construction and had [illegible] occupation on my return in April 1911. The Arthington Dispensary is so called as the funds for its erection were generously given by the trustees of the late Mr. Robert Arthington of [illegible], and we desire to record our great gratitude to them for this gift.

Since April of last year the out-patients work has been carried out in this building and in-patients have been accommodated as far as possible in the galvanised iron sheds near by and on the verandahs of the dispensary. It is interesting to note that in slightestly over 4 1-4 years from February 5, 1908 when the work began, till the first of this month, there have been 36,118 out-patients treated and during the same period 875 have been received as in-patients, and 1,076 operations performed.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The New Hospital will easily accommodate 70 to 80 patients, and with its ample verandahs could take in far more if needed, [illegible] as there is only one European [illegible] he number received will have to be somewhat imited by his time and strength. We have been ortunate in securing the services as Nursing Superintendent of the Hospital, of one who has been both Sister and a Superintendent in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and who therefore comes to us with very considerable experience. The Hospital, Dispensary, Lady Suprintendent's Bungalow, Isolation Ward, Engine House, Hospital Assistants' Quarters, and Nurses' Hostel, have, with their equipment and the price of the site cost about Rs. 1,65,000.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

We had greatly hoped to have built a small block for receiving two or three European patients, and two open-air shelters with examining rooms, for open air treatment of tuberculosis combined with tuberculin and other therapeutic treatment of such cases. All our estimated expenses for existing building have, however, risen somewhat beyond our expectations, and at present rates the European Ward would cost about Rs. 7,000 to finish and each of the open air shelters about Rs. 1,600 with their equipment of beds, etc. An even more immediate and pressing need is the block of houses required for servants and the caste cookrooms. The latter would be greatly esteemed and would add much to the amenities of the Hospital for the patients and the friends who came in to stay with them. These two sets of buildings ought to be added as early as possible. and would together cost about Rs. 3,300. We would be glad to associate with these buildings the name of any donor or donors who felt disposed to furnish us with the amount required for building them. In going round the Hospital it will be noticed that tablets of beaten copper work indicate many of the especially designated contributions.

Amongst these gifts for especial purposes we would particularly mention the large High Pressure Steam dressing steriliser given by a namesake of Bishop Heber, the water and instrument sterilising plant from Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., the X-ray out-fit from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Russell and the beautiful and up-to-date operation table from Lady Overtoun. The electric lighting of the Hospital was also a special gift from some friends, and is of the General Electric Co's manufacture. The water supply comes from one of our excellent wells in the compound, and is pumped by a Shand-Mason fire pump to a 6,000 gallon tank at the top of the tower from which it is distributed to the various buildings. The pump is also capable of delivering 80 gallons per minute in case of fire at the fire-hydrants. One of Wilsons and Mathisons excellent water circulators supplies abundant hot water to the operation rooms, etc, as well as in the Arthington Dispensary. The sanitary blocks are separated 25 feet from the main building to ensure abundant ventilation, and the sanitation is arranged for the water carriage system and will be connected up to the Poona Drainage Works as soon as the latter are complete.

The different buildings are for convenience connected by local telephones.

There are two operation theatres; one large for general work, and a smaller one for use in septic cases. The walls are tiled with leadless tiles to shoulder height, and the rest of the wall painted with white petrifying fluid, while one floor is paved with ceramic tiles and the other has been enamelled by Messrs MacKenzie and Co., of Bombay by the new American enamelling process. The same firm supplied all doors and windows to the Hospital, and have carried out the work most excellently. The main contractor of the building work has been Mr. Pandarinath Rambhao, which has been supervised by Mr. Ganesh Khare, Honorary Assistant-retired Engineer of the P. W. D., who has manifested a very real interest in the work and we owe very much to the care and pains he has taken. Our thanks are due to the Commandant and officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners who kindly undertook to have our electric lighting wires erected.

The fine equipment of the Hospital speaks warmly for the generosity of many friends in Britain and elsewhere, who contributed toward it. For many years before coming to Poona information concerning Hospitals had been gathered and recorded, and in planning this one we sought to draw upon what we had seen as the best for the money that was possible from wherever it might have to be obtained.

A COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

It is interesting to find that this has led us to make purchases from not only Great Britain, but also from the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Italy. Greece, Sweden, Japan, Egypt and India for various furnishings and equipment. It accords well with this cosmopolitanism that the contributors to the Hospital have included Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsees, Jains, Indian Jews, Greek Church, and Roman Catholics, though, of course, the vast bulk of the Rs. 65,000 gathered in Britain was given by Christians, who have desired in this way to express their sympathy with those "whom not having seen they love" because believing them to be fellow members of the great family of mankind beloved by God and for whom Christ came in demonstration of that love. The medical work has been established as a Memorial to the late Professor Henry Drummond whose Christian character was as famous as his scientific attainments and who felt that such work afforded unique opportunities for showing forth that Love which he used often to talk about as the Greatest Thing in the World. We hope that the broad red Genevan Cross upon the flag flying over the Hospital may not only point the way to a place of bodily succour but that it may stand also for the love and service and sacrifice that Christians associate with the Cross of Christ.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in declaring the hospital open made the following speech :—

Dr. Rutter Williamson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Within three months it has been my privilege to open three new hospitals. That is a record in my experience and I regard it as a most encouraging fact. It shows that active sympathy for suffering is growing in the Presidency, which means progress of the best kind. It also proves that the prejudices of the people of India against hospital treatment are lessening and that they are gradually learning to trust the medical science which we British have brought to their assistance. The Parsi General Hospital supplies a notable example of the munificence of that enlightened community, which has led the way in bringing medical aid to its own members, and in creating confidence in Western methods among other communities. The Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, which owes its existence to the exertions of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, proves that the Hindus realise the need for combating this terrible scourge and are ready to help those to whom science can hold out hope.

We have met together this evening to inaugurate another valuable institution which offers some specially interesting features. Little more than four years have passed since the Scottish United Free Church Mission made a small beginning of their beneficent work in Poona city. The need was great, and the dispensary immediatelly required to be supplemented by accommodation for in-patients. When I visited the temporary hospital three years ago, I was deeply impressed by the value of the work which was going on; but the building was quite unsuited to medical requirements and it seemed wonderful that the results of operations especially were so good as the figures showed. That 36,118 out-patients and 875 in-patients have been treated, and 1,076 operations performed in little more than four years shows clearly the great need that existed among the poor of Poona, and the confidence which the Mission has inspired. From the conditions which I saw in 1909, to those which will prevail in these carefully designed and well equipped buildings there is an immense advance, and the fine work of the Scottish Mission will now be carried on in the most favourable circumstances.

As you doubtless know, the present tendency is to remove hospitals from towns, trusting to the facilities which are now available for transporting patients with a minimum of risk and discomfort. According to strict sanitary laws this may be the correct policy, but there are other considerations which cannot be ignored. In India it is most necessary to bring medical aid as close as possible to the homes of the people, while the friends and relations of patients like to see them frequently and could not go any considerable distance for the purpose. I am quite sure, therefore, that the Mission was wise to plant this hospital within the precincts of the city and they are to be congratulated on the large and beautiful site they have obtained.

A GENERAL EULOGY.

When one remembers the sometimes appalling extent of the law's delays in this country, it is refreshing to hear that all the legal arrangements for the sale of this land were accomplished in 10 hours and Mr. Bunter is to be warmly congratulated on achieving this remarkable [illegible] [illegible] Mehta's generous abatement of Rs. 3,000 of the price of the site in aid of the hospital is a pleasing Hindu tribute to the work of the Mission, and I am glad to remember that the Government grant received complete approbation from the Legislative Council. I should much like to know how many good causes have richly benefited by the wise and broad discrimination of the Wadia Trustees, who have set a fine example of the right way to administer a great charity. I am afraid I have worried them frequently, but never in vain and I shall always remember their kindly help which has been the greatest encouragement to me. Mr. N. M. Wadia's name will be enshrined here and in many other places, where his wealth has been bestowed for the lasting good of the people.

How much thought, how many efforts and how full and catholic a measure of sympathy are represented in the building and equipment of this hospital! As we have been told, fifteen countries of the world have been drawn upon to fulfil its requirements. All the Indian communities have contributed to this Christian Institution. Valuable specific gifts as well as subscriptions have been forthcoming from people who will never see India. Is not this hospital a fine example of the co-operation of many for the relief of suffering and a striking practical manifestation of the sentiment of our common brotherhood? Why is it that help has freely flowed out to Poona from many persons who know it not, but have been told that its poor people have needs that they can mitigate? Sympathy can be variously defined. It does not consist in saying only smooth words or in easy acquiescence in what are assumed to be popular opinions. Real sympathy goes far deeper than that. It is the outcome of the doctrine of love which is the essence of true Christianity, which is found in the teaching of Buddha and which is enshrined in the Bhagavat-Gita. Among the lowliest of our fellow subjects the working of this sublime principle can often be traced. To it we owe such purely Indian Institutions as the Widows' Home and the Seva Sadan in Poona. To it is directly due the establishment of this mission which has bridged thousands of miles in bringing relief to the suffering poor, thus consecrating the brotherhood of the British and the Indian peoples. This hospital is a fitting emblem of true sympathy, and of the co-operation of many for whom race, colour and religion have no dividing power when a work of love has to be carried out. That surely is what India most needs, and we may from this little ceremony to-day draw hope and encouragement for her future.

VALUE OF GOOD NURSING.

This hospital will start under the best auspices and we are sure that the care which has been bestowed upon the arrangements will lead to the best results. It means much that a well-trained Nursing Superintendent has been appointed. Good nursing is all important in India especially, and it is a matter to which I have given much attention. Thanks to the Wadia Trustees, who at once responded to my appeal, we are now able to train many more nurses than formerly in Bombay, and Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal has made generous provision for similar training at Ahmedabad. In Poona and Belgaum also nurses are being trained. By means of trained nursing, I am sure that we shall not only overcome the prejudices of Indians against hospital treatment, but create in the poor patients an impression of order and gentleness which must operate as an elevating influence in their lives and homes. New Institutions can rarely start in a state of absolute completeness and even when they do they soon find that further needs inevitably arise. I understand that a servants' block and caste cookrooms constitute the only pressing need that has not yet been met here. We have been told that they would cost only Rs. 3,300, and I have no doubt that some kind benefactor will supply this want. There is another way in which valuable help can be given. A cot can be endowed for Rs. 150 per annum to bear in perpetuity a memorial name and to accommodate a succession of sick and suffering people. My time among you draws quickly to a close. Lady Clarke and I regret that we shall not be able to visit this hospital next year, and see the fruits of all the care and the generous kindness which have been bestowed upon it. We feel that the work of mercy, inaugurated to-day, will go on increasing with the years and blessing alike the Mission, all who have helped it and the suffering poor of Poona. I have now the pleasure of declaring the N. M. Wadia hospital to be open and I hope that it will always be regarded as a monument to the happy co-operation of East and West, and to the spirit of common brotherhood which inspired and carried such co-operation to a practical result fraught with good to the people of Poona.

At the conclusion of his Excellency's remarks Dr. Rutter Williamson rose and thanked their Excellencies after which Master Williamson presented a silver key to Sir George Clarke, and Miss Robertson a handsome bouquet to Lady Clarke.

A visit of inspection concluded the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

There has been no large extension inland of monsoon rainfall, but damp winds from the Bay are beginning to penetrate westwards along the base of the Himalayas. Due to Arabian Sea currents, the rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast as far north as Ratnagiri and Mysore, with a few falls in Bombay, Madras, the Deccan, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast, and there has been fairly general rain in Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Bay current has given fairly general rain in Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, and local rain in Upper Burma. A few isolated thunderstorms have occurred in the United Provinces.

Port Blair records 1 1-2 inches, Victoria Point, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu, each one; Mergui, and Tavoy, each three; Dibrugarh, Bogra, and Jessore, each one and a half; Darjeeling, two; Goa, Mangalore, and Cochin, each three; Marmugao, one and a half; Mercara and Bijapur, each one; and Karwar and Calicut, each two.

Forecast :—An extension of scattered thundershowers in the United Provinces, and rainfall in South Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Ct.
Previously registered	9·12	9·17	9·76	9·07
Wednesday, 26th June	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	9·12	9·17	9·76	9·07
Same date last year	10·85	10·74	11·61	10.50

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Delhi; the minimum is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·14" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is below the average. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in west Central India. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·18," Mormugao 1·64" and Karwar 1·85." Skies are heavily clouded in the south Konkan and moderately clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0·90" and Ahmedangar 0·19." Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and moderate or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Widespread and fairly heavy rain has again fallen in Malabar and the south Konkan. Rainfall has been local in the north Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore, while light isolated showers have occurred in the south United Provinces. Seas are moderate or rough between Ratnagiri and Calicut, but are smooth at Bombay and on the Kathiawar Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan, local rain in the north Konkan and the Deccan, and a few showers in the east Central Provinces. Light isolated showers are possible in south Gujarat and south Kathiawar.

LAW INTELLIGENC

THE HIGH COURT.

Murdered for the sake of Ornaments.

THE Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of appeals preferred by Zingya Hari, Babaji Ramji, a Dagdya Dhula, and Zagya Shiva who were convicted by the Sessions Judge, Khandesh, of having committed a murder and were sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

The story of the prosecution was that one Chinda Barku was enticed away by Zingya, who owed some money to him. Zingya proposed to Chinda that they both should go to a fair at a place called Salve-Nishane about 14 miles from Amalgaon. They reached Nishane on the 7th of August, 1911, and spent that day there. On their way back, it is believed that Chinda was murdered by Zingya and his accomplices for the sake of his ornaments. Zingya then returned alone to the village, and Girji, wife of the deceased, made enquiries about her husband. She was told that he had gone to Erandol to his father-in-law. Having no news of her husband, Girji sent a man to Erandol to enquire about her husband, and he returned with the information that her husband had not been to Erandol at all. She then communicated with her relations, who made enquiries about Chinda, and were shown by the police some clothes which were found on the dead body of some person unknown. On the 3rd of September, 1911, one Sakharam Vitoba produced before the police two gold chains and four gold kudkis saying that they had been brought to him at his house by the accused Zingia to be pawned, and that as he had suspicions about them he produced them before the police. Chinda's wife and relations identified them as those worn by Chinda, when he went away with Zingya. The police then arrested him and he confessed that he had murdered Chinda with the assistance of three other accomplices, and his confession under Section 164 Criminal Procedure Code, was duly recorded, Babaji Ramji was then arrested and his confession was also duly recorded. On the evidence of these two the third and fourth accused were arrested. Before the Committing Magistrate Zingya modified his confession, absolving the three others, and implicating Sakharam Vitoba, who had produced the ornaments before the police. The second accused admitted the correctness of his confession before the committing magistrate. Against the third and fourth accused there was no independent evidence.

The case was tried before Mr. Varley, Sessions Judge, Khandesh, with the aid of two assessors. One assessor was of opinion that only the first accused was guilty, and that the confession of the second was not trustworthy and that the third and fourth were not guilty. The other assessor was of opinion that the first accused was guilty and the others were not guilty. Mr. Varley, disagreeing with the assessors, found all four guilty, and as the Court was of opinion that the murder was a brutal one, and as it was committed in concert by no less than four persons, the Court found it difficult to apportion the moral blame, and sentenced all four to transportation for life.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the only evidence against the appellants consisted in the confessions of the first and second and these confessions were insufficient to warrant a conviction against the others. His Lordship accordingly reversed the conviction and sentence on them and directed them to be acquitted and discharged. The convictions and sentences of the first and second accused were confirmed and their appeals dismissed.

PARSI ALIMONY CASE.

Their Lordships also disposed of the application for the revision of the order passed by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which he condemned one Kaikushru Fredoon to undergo two months' simple imprisonment for disobeying the order of the Court, in that he failed to pay a sum of Rs. 15, which the Court had ordered him to pay towards the maintenance of his wife. The Magistrate in ordering the payment had held that the wife had a legitimate grievance against her husband.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, who appeared for the applicant, stated that his client was willing to receive his wife, and that she had consented to go to him, and hence he had not paid the monthly instalment.

Their lordships, in discharging the rule, observed that no satisfactory case had been made to induce them to interfere with the order of the Magistrate. The agreement, upon which reliance was placed by the petitioner was, as found by the Magistrate, brought about by pressure exercised by some of her relations and she was not a consenting party.

The Magistrate, in the exercise of his discretion, thought that the circumstances did not disclose any sufficient reason for varying the order he had passed for maintenance.

THE WADIA-CHARITIES.

Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a suit brought by the Advocate-General against Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and other executors of the will of the late Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia. The suit was for Rs. 2,06,000 with interest at 6 per cent.

The facts of the case, are that Bai Motlibai, widow of Maneckji N. Wadia died on the 24th of May, 1897 leaving Nowroji as her surviving son, her other son Nasarwanji having predeceased her. Litigation commenced between Nasarvanji's widow, Pirojbai, and her brothers-in-law Nowroji-Nowroji ultimately settled her claim by giving her three lakhs of rupees. On the third day or "Uthamna" ceremony of Bai Motlibai, Rs. 2,06,000 were announced as having been set apart for charitable purposes. Of this amount Rs. 1,06,000 were to be paid out, of the estate of Motlibai while one lakh was to be paid by Mr. Nowroji.

It was announced that the specific charities to which these sums were to be devoted would be determined later by Mr. Nowroji. This announcement was made in the presence of an assembly of Parsis, who were present at the "Uthamna" ceremony of Bai Motlibai, on the 26th of May, 1897. Without determining the specific charities to which Rs. 2,06,000 were to be devoted, Mr. Nowroji died on the 21st of July, 1909. He left a will dated 8th October, 1902, under which the defendants in the present suit were appointed executors.

The defendants said that they would abide by any order which the Court may be pleased to make, but added that they were against the Court allowing the six per cent. asked for by the Advocate-General.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,06,000 with interest at four per cent. from 26th May, 1897. The executors were directed to frame a scheme for the charity, which was to be approved by the Advocate-General, and then submitted to the Court for sanction. The costs of the parties to come from the charity funds.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will begin to-day at 10-30 a.m., and Mr. Justice Beaman will preside.

There are in all 16 cases in the list for trial. They include five murder cases, one attempt to murder, one of cotton-frauds, five thefts, one of abduction, one of administering a quantity of powdered glass with intent to cause hurt, one of counterfeiting King's coins, and one of possessing instruments and materials for the purpose of counterfeiting such coins.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the appeal case of Annaji Narayen Despande, pleader, (of Athni) against Appana Satappa and others published in our issue of yesterday, in the judgment of the Chief Justice we inadvertently stated that Mr. Karandikar, pleader, who appeared for the appellant, was the plaintiff-appellant. The plaintiff-appellant was Mr. Deshpade.

POLICE COURTS.

A "Shrewd Blackguard" and a Widow's Money.

BEFORE Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Balla Kushaba, Dattaram Deoram, Suckaram Ambaji, Govind Narayen, and Ambaji Babaji with cheating in respect of Rs. 260, belonging to Anandibai, a Hindu woman.

The complaint was that the accused all met together and hatched a plot to get money. They sent the second accused to his mother-in-law to say that she had won a prize in a lottery to the extent of Rs. 13,000. To draw this amount, the son-in-law told her, a sum of Rs. 260 was required to be paid into tk of Bombay. The woman having no corrowed this sum from a goldsmith namedi Vithal, and sent it to the accused. Thhe money to Sakaram's house, where the g and then they startel off for the bank. T to Elphinstone Gardens where they were m accused Govind, who appeared as the bank's He took the money and promised to gRs. 13,000 the amount of the prize, the ne They all left and went straight to the Bazai they purchased some brandy and beer. Cck to Saccaram, they all drank and id to meet the next day. Anandibai it for at Saccaram's house the next day as us Bank clerk had intimated that she mustified as the ticket-holder. The goldsmith w promised Rs. 600 out of the lottery amofter Anandibai had come to Saccaram's hused Govind who is nicknamed "Shanpati 'ning "shrewd blackguard," drove up inry, holding a big money bag in his hand ade inquiries about Anandibai and he order goldsmith to be sent for; the latter was nc found. Govind, a busy man as he representself to be, could not wait and left with thehich was supposed to contain Rs. 13,000. oldsmith and Anandibai then waited for ame for the accused to turn up, and on i learnt that they had been tricked. Tis were informed and the accused, who had beng in Mahim woods were, after considerablalty, arrested.

The accupt the first and the fifth, pleaded "guilty."

The casedjourned, to enable the police to find out thd antecedents.

DIST BILL-COLLECTOR.

Inspector C. I. D., charged Rahimtulla Banna, a lector in the employ of Messrs. Fazulbhoy eralli Chinoy and Company, before Mr. d with criminal breach of trust as a servaspect of Rs. 2,200 recovered from different ents on behalf of the complainants.

The act was alleged had collected the money asscouded. The detective made inquiries asted the accused in Baroda.

The accaded that he had lost the money in speculat

The Ma remanded the accused in police custody amrned the case.

T ON BOARD SHIP.

Mr. Set also heard the matter in which Detective or Favel, C.I.D. charged Kassum Ibrahim, alassi on board the steamer "Circassia'ar Pari, a look-out on board the same steand Sittaram a passenger, with the theft o containing clothes.

The casported to be missing during the voyage, w steamer arrived in Bombay harbour from Mar. On inquiry Inspector Favel arrested tised from whom a portion of the stolen protas recovered.

Furthery was adjourned.

THE BULLOCKS AND CART.

Yesterdore Mr. F. Oliveira, at Mazagon, Deputy Dr Fern charged Sagiya Innassam (45), a Hert driver with criminal breach of trust in ref a cart and two bullocks, valued at Rs. 90 ing to one Jagoo Ramo. The evidence shethat Jagoo Rama entrusted his cart and pbullocks to the accused to ply for hire on th of November last. The accused disappeara the same. Jagoo Rama searched for him bd find no trace and on the 23rd November l a complaint with the police. The cart was rd by the police from Kasara. One bullock did the other was found at Ahmednagar. Thsed was arrested in a village near Ahmednan the 4th instant. The accused pleaded g The Magistrate convicted him and sen him to two months' rigorous imprisonm

N SMUGGLING METHODS.

Yebee Hindu woman, 25 years of age, was yesterday Rs. 15, in default to undergo fifteen days' simprisonment, by the Fourth Presidency Mte at Mazagon for bringing 25 lbs. of flesh fKurla to Bombay on Tuesday last without ait from the Municipal Commissioner. The womrought the meat tied round her stomach id detection. She pleaded guilty.

CAINE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Freira, at Mazagon, yesterday, convicted onaballi Samsuddin, (25), a Mahomedan, for haviept in his possession four packets of cocaine wt a licence from the Excise Collector. The maraded guilty and was fined Rs. 10 or, in defseven days' simple imprisonment.

HU MERCHANT'S TROUBLE.

A Himerchant, Manilal Nilachand, was charged the theft of a silver "kangota" valued at Rs. 25nging to Nagji Hira. Inspector Jones appeared Mr. Oliveria, and asked for a remand over the "kangota" which is with the Fouzdar obarabunder in Ahmedabad District. The Mate ordered the accused to be released on bail c 50, with a surety for a like amount, and adjd the case to the 9th of July.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Bastiornandez (24), a resident of Lady Jamshedji Rwas yesterday convicted by the Fourth Presidel Magistrate of criminal breach of trust in respect silver armlet valued at Rs. 9-8. The complais was Benjamin Lobo. Fernandez advanced to the complainant, prior to taking the loathe armlet, on the representation that the accuntended to call on some relations and wanted ear it. Subsequently, the accused retained armlet and refused to return it unless the alleged of Rs. 5 was returned. The complainanlied having taken the loan. His Whip sentenced the accused to one day's simple isonment, and fined him Rs. 15 or, in default, n days' rigorous imprisonment.

EFT FROM PAPER MILLS.

Depu Inspector Dalton yesterday charged Dagrea a (22) and Deo Govind (25), two Hindus labourer before Mr. Oliveira, with theft and receivin les property respectively. It was stated on beha the prosecution by a clerk employed in the Cum Paper Mills that the second accused was bro to the mills with some wire gauze valued at 5 belonging to the mills. He stated that that accused gave him the property. The fiaccused is employed in the mills. His Worship convicted both accused and remanded the casainst the first until the 1st of July for enquiries to his antecedents, and sentenced the second to suffer a day's simple imprisonment and to fine of Rs. 10 or, in default, seven days rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.

Per "Caledonia," June 28.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, bringing the following passengers :—

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

La Tou Mr. W. L.
Haskell Mr. J. A.
Burns, W.
Broachair Shapurjee
Bonnar Mr. A. native servant
Hewlett Mr. K.
Russell Capt A. J. H.
Fielden Mr. E. A.
Stone, Mr. G. A.
Collins, Mr. A. B.
Lucas, C.
Anders Mr. A. D.
Harle Mr. B.
Thacke Lt.-Col. F.
Jinnah Mon. M. A.
Boyd, Mr. C. C.
Mitche Mr. E. A.
Ikram, Mr. S. M.
Longm Mr. J.
Ellis, T. H.
Forrest, Mrs. D. C. and Miss
Anders Surg. Genl.
Cathca Mr. M.
Esse, (native) Mr. A. J.
Coms, (native) Mr. A. S.
Tarmpenny, Mr.
Rezzag, Mr. A.
Baba, Mr. M. S.
Lloyd-Jones, Mr. C. W.
Corcorane, Mr. J.
Rutherford, Mr. J. G.
Dalgairns, Miss
Haverly, Miss E.
Sadiq, Mr. S. M.
Fysce, Prof. F.
Davidson, Mr. M. H.
Blundelle, Mr. J. A.
Sprott, Mr. F. H.
Anderson, Mr. G. D.
Robibson, Mr. J.
Davis, Mr. M. C. Mrs.
Stewart, Mr. E. S.
Harris, Mr. W. A.
Rao, Mr. T. C. K.
Goaves, Mr. W.
Taylor, Mr. G.
Sawler, Mr. J.
Fazakerly, Mr.
Howe, Mr. Mrs. and child.
Ashford, Mr. W. G.
Holmes, Lt. A.
Agerup, Mr. H.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Tonyb Mr. R R.
Carmichel, Mr. G. and Mrs.
Wadia, Mr. R. D. N.
Sorabji, Mr. J. H.
Hannay, Mr. A. L.
French, Mr. J.
Sapte, Lt.-Col. D.
Bell, R. A. Lt.-Col. C.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Mozr. D.
Hallet, Mr. J. F.

MILL ASSESSMENT.

Report of Special Municipal Committee.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

The committee, appointed by Corporation resolution, dated the 6th August, 1908, and reconstituted by resolution dated the 25th April 1910, to report on the Commissioner's letter dated the 21st July, 1908, regarding assessment of spinning and weaving mills in the city have prepared the following report:—

Up to the year 1880 mills used to be assessed according to their supposed rental value. As, however, this method was found unsatisfactory, it was resolved that the mills be assessed according to floor area and rates based on that method were imposed in 1882, but those rates were objected to by the Mill Owners' Association as being excessive and a settlement was finally arrived at, whereby a floor rate of Rs. 1-6 3 per square yard of main buildings and Rs. 0-14-0 per square yard of out-houses, godowns and other buildings attached or appurtenant to the main buildings, was levied, vacant land being left unassessed. This method has been in force since the year 1883-84 and the rates then fixed should have been revised long before. Since the year 1883 assessments in Bombay have risen on an average by 127 per cent. and the assessment of large buildings, such as those belonging to Government, which furnish an analogy to mill buildings in not being constructed for letting purposes, has been periodically revised and enhanced.

It was therefore suggested by the Commissioner in a report placed before the committee dated the 14th September, 1910, that the mills be assessed on the cost of buildings and land. Before, however, coming to any decision in the matter, the committee thought it desirable to ask the Commissioner to put himself in communication with the Mill Owners' Association on the subject, with a view to ascertaining if they had anything to say in regard to the proposed revision of the method of assessing mills in the city, and place the views of the Association before the committee.

In his report dated the 18th April, 1912 the Commissioner informs the committee that the committee of the Mill Owners' Association have agreed that a change in method and an increase in the assessment is inevitable and that they have accepted generally the proposals made to them by him, which are as follows :—

(1) The assessment to be arrived at by taking 4 per cent. on the value of the land and 6 per cent. on the value of the buildings used for the "bona-fide" business purposes of mills an dye-works.

(2) All lands used for storing and stacking purposes and lands required for the general purposes of the mill in the mill compound to be assessed with buildings.

(3) Chimneys and tanks to be also assessed with the buildings.

(4) Lands purchased for future extensions and not actually used for mill purposes to be assessed separately according to the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, have been easily led. These lands to be kept separate from the land actually used for mill purposes, and fencing or boards to be put up to show that these lands are reserved for future extensions. These lands to be assessed at 4 per cent. on value when used for mill purposes and assessed with the buildings.

(5) Quarters for managers, and spinning, weaving and carding masters and others and stables which are at present assessed on the rental basis to continue to be so assessed.

(6) The assessment of mill buildings to be revised every 10 years according to the value of land and buildings at the time when the revision is made and to be calculated at 4 and 6 per cent. respectively.

The Committee consider the proposed arrangement to be fair and recommend that it be accepted, The result of the change in assessment as pointed out by the Commissioner will be approximately, as follows, on a value taken in 1910:—

Valuation of the lands on the basis of 4 per cent.. Rs. 8,90,919
Valuation of the buildings on the basis of 6 per cent.................................. „ 30,72,973
Rs. 39,63,892

This total of Rs. 39,63,892 represents an increase of Rs. 16,48,611 or 71 per cent. over the old valuation, fixed on the basis of the 1883 agreement, of Rs. 23,15,281. To this must be added the value of land under chimneys and tanks.

One or two dissenting minutes are also submitted, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta objects to condition 6.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

WARWICKS (3); Y. M. C. A. (0).

Not much that is good can be said of the game between the Royal Warwickshires and the Y. M. C. A., played on the Cooperage last evening. It was, comparatively, lifeless, and the soldiers, in some anxiety to put up a showy game, were strangely ineffective in the first half of the game. Indeed, once or twice they nearly let the Young Men through, and if the latter had "kept their heads" at certain critical moments there is no knowing what would have happened. Some surprise was expressed on the ground at the Y. M. C. A., a team largely composed of young players, being asked to take on engagements on successive days. They had a fairly hard game against the Byculla Mechanics, on Tuesday, while last evening, of course, their opponents were the hot thing in the League. The task was too heavy, and this fact was amply demonstrated before the game ended. However, they played up to the enemy, and at times attacked with much vigour. Turrall stood out of the Warricks team—he is on the sick list—but otherwise the side has been seen out before.

The Young Men started the game, the soldiers opening the attack, a strong movement being spoiled by a wild shot. Rangardhan and Ivers got down but were easily pulled up by Jarvis who sent the ball out to the right. Winsper was placed in possession, but headed over. The Warwicks continued to attack for some time, but their work forward was full of flounces and nothing came of the attack which was ultimately beaten off. The Y. M. C. A. transferred play, and hopeless slackness by the Infantrymen's backs gave Davis a remarkable chance, but he was unprepared, and Smart got the ball away to his half-backs. After a good deal of time had been wasted outside the line by reckless kicking, the Y. M. C. A. were driven back and had to defend on a corner which was not turned to account, and ten seconds later Winsper threw away what seemed a certain chance of scoring. And so it went on the game being mainly in favour of the Warwicks though it was only just before half-time that they scored their first goal.

A number of spectators left at half-time.

The Warwicks brightened up after the interval, and still retained most of the play, although the Y. M. C. A. had more than an occasional look in. Two or three times faulty methods of the Infantry backs presented them with opportunities of scoring, but they lost their young heads and threw the chances away. On the other hand the Warwick forwards did much better, and Doctor in goal had many shots to keep out. He played a remarkably fine game, but before the whistle blew finally was beaten by Watson and Winsper, in the latter instance the ball just getting between his feet and rolling over the line. The final score was:—

Warwicks..3 goals
Y. M. C. A.. nil

The teams were :—

WARWICKS :—Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Gibson; half-backs, Jarvis, Matthew and Barker; forwards, Hughes, Hillier, Winsper, Watson and Parke.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor; backs, Hewett and Hildreth; half-backs, Lamb, Knight, and Dyce; forwards; D'Souza, McDermott, Davis Rangardhan and Ivers.

Referee :—Mr. Macdonald.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	3	2	1	0	7	3	5
Byculla M.I... ...	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Army Temperance ...	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Hornets ...	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Bombay Athletic ...	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
Garrison Artillery ...	2	0	2	0	3	3	2
Y. M. C. A. ...	3	1	0	2	4	7	2
Bombay Gymkhana...	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

QUAINT WEDDING CUSTOM.

Why Red Sand is Spread before a Bride's Door.

AN EMBLEM OF JOY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, was held last evening when Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd), the President, occupied the chair.

The following papers were read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. J. Modi, the wedding-sand in Knutsford (Cheshire, England) and the wedding-sand in India, by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Folklore of Savantvadi, by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. Modi said in the course of his paper that the subject was suggested by a recent book by Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick, entitled "Mrs. Gaskell's Haunts, Homes and Stories," which gives an account of the life of Mrs. Gaskell (ne Miss Stevenson), a lady novelist of the last century (1810-1865) who lived in Knutsford, in Cheshire, and whose brother is said to have come, as a sailor to India where he somewhat mysteriously, and without any apparent motive, disappeared, and all further trace of him was lost. According to the author, Mrs. Gaskell herself speaks thus of a peculiar custom, observed at her marriage and prevalent at Knutsford in Cheshire.

Describing the quaint custom of Knutsford, Mrs. Gaskell writes, "One is the custom, on any occasion of rejoicing, of strewing the ground before the houses of those who sympathise with the gladness, with common red sand, and then taking a funnel filled with white sand, and sprinkling a pattern of flowers upon the red ground. This is always done for a wedding."

As to the origin of this custom of the wedding-sand, several explanations are given; (1) According to Mrs. Gaskell, the tradition is, that there was formerly a well-dressing in the town, and on the annual celebration of this ceremony, they strewed the flowers to the house of the latest married bride; by degrees, it became a common custom to strew the house of the bride and her friends, but as flowers were not always to be procured, they adopted the easy substitute; (2) "Some people chose to say, that it originated in the old church, being too far out of the town for the merry sound of bells to be heard on any joyful occasion, so instead of an audible, they put a visible sign." (3) According to others, the origin of the custom of strewing the wedding-sand, at the door of the bride's house, is to be found in the coincidence of King Canute crossing the Knutsford brook and shaking the sand out of his shoes at the very time when a bridal party was passing. Out of these supposed origins referred to by Knutsford tradition, the first which connects it with some kind of well-dressing, seems to be more probable.

The Cheshire custom is similar to the Indian custom of sweeping door-fronts of houses on weddings and other joyful occasions and of strewing them with lime or some other powder. This custom is known among the Parsees "chowk purva" i.e. "to fill up (with some decoration) the square (in the front of the house)." As at Knutsford in Cheshire, the sand-strewing is accompanied by flower-decoration on door-posts. The decoration is at times, extended to a favourite well. The "well-dressing" of a Cheshire and of other parts of England, which has some connection with the belief in well-spirits, has its counterpart here in the custom known as "kuvane vadi bharavvi" i.e. to get a garden spread over a well. As in Cheshire the custom is not confined to weddings, but is extended to other joyful occasions. On the visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the town of Knutsford had resorted to this custom of sand strewing. On the occasion of His Majesty's late visit to India, many in Indian house celebrated the occasion of his landing, and of his Durbar, with this kind of sand-strewing and flower decorations.

FOLKLORE OF SAVANTVADI.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, in his paper on Folklore of Savantvadi, gives some account of Bhutnath's temple of Malgaon on the Savantvadi State and of some legends connected therewith. The temple stands at a distance of about 3 miles from the town of Savantvadi. The place where the temple stands is believed to be haunted by evil spirits and it was not considered safe for the villagers to pass from that place, so, the gaokars of the village of Malgaon resolved in 1650 A.D. to invoke Bhutnath or Bhutoba (king of evil-spirits) and to dedicate a temple to him. They placed an idol of Bhutnath in the temple which was built of a thatched roof. Since the dedication of this temple to Bhutnath, the misdoings of the evil spirits were less frequent and less severe. The author then proceeds to narrate the circumstance as to how the thatched roof of Bhutnath's temple, after remaining in existence till about 1800 A.D., was converted into a tiled roof by one Gungo Yesji Rawal, in honour of the god Bhutnath who, it is said, saved him from the tortures of a revenue officer on his failing to pay the land tax.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

Action by Bank's Calcutta Agent for Damages.

At the Calcutta High Court on Monday Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by Madho Prosad against the Calcutta Branch of the Bombay Bank, for the recovery of Rs. 30,000 as damages for his alleged wrongful dismissal by the defendant, as their Agent of the Calcutta Branch. The plaintiff, previous to his entering the service of the defendant Bank, was for 31 years employed as Accountant of the Delhi Branch of the Bank of Bengal, and was the only Indian appointed to such a post of trust in India. He was prevailed upon to enter the services of the defendant Bank on a five years' agreement on March 4th, 1910, but was suspended on June 17th, 1910, owing to some disagreement between himself and the Head Office, and was eventually dismissed on July 27th, 1910, the reasons given being disobedience of orders and inefficient management of the Branch.

His lordship, in the course of a lengthy judgment, dealt with the so-called charges of inefficiency, formulated against the plaintiff by the defendant Bank, characterised some of them as frivolous and exonerated the plaintiff from all blame. Dealing with the charges of disobedience of lawful orders issued from the Head Office, Bombay, by the Managing Director, his lordship held that the reasons assigned by the plaintiff for the non-submission of the confidential list of persons and firms with whom the Bank could profitably transact business without sustaining any loss, were eminently unsatisfactory. The plaintiff had, in spite of repeated reminders, utterly disregarded the orders of the Managing Director to expedite its submission. In the second instance, although the plaintiff had received orders by telegram, asking him to hand over the charge of his office as Agent to one Garib Das, he declined to do so, until he had taken legal opinion in the matter. There was thus a delay of nearly an hour, in the course of which, owing to the disobedience of the orders by the plaintiff, the Bank suffered a serious loss. His lordship observed that he had tried his best to take a lenient view of the conduct of the plaintiff in this matter, but he was compelled to hold that inasmuch as the plaintiff had deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Head Office, and thus put the defendant Bank to pecuniary loss, they (the defendant Bank) were justified in dismissing the plaintiff. The suit therefore failed. The defendant Bank, however, will not be entitled to more than six days' costs.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 26.

The second game of the Mysore Polo Tournament was played this morning between the Mysore Silladar Horse and Major Dyer's team, the Silladars obtaining a hollow victory by 11 goals to 2. Faiz Mahomed for the local team hit 7 goals, and Shanker Rao and Saddudin 2 each. For the losers Montgomery and Ansdell scored one each. The play was very one sided, Major Dyer's team not having played together till they practised on the Mysore ground on Monday.

In the second round two more games were played the afternoon in gentle rain. The 20th Deccan Horse first met the 2nd Sappers and Miners, and ran away from them with 11 goals to 3.

The next game between the 7th Hussars 'B' team and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers was slightly less even, the 7th scoring a goal in each of the first two chukkers and two in the third, while the Lancers contrived to hit their only goal in the fourth round. Scoring two more in the following periods, the Hussars won by 6 goals to 1.

DEHRA DUN TRAGEDY.

How the Fatal Motor Smash Occurred.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" sends the following details of a fatal motor accident which occurred near Dehra, on the 16th instant, with fatal consequences:—

A serious motor accident occurred near Dehra Dun, on Sunday, the 16th instant, at about 9-30 a. m. Mr. P. Kelly, and employe of the Imperial Tobacco Company, was bringing their huge motor bus used for advertising purposes into Dehra from Saharanpur with him near the driving seat was their Mistry, and at the back Mr. Killy's bearer and a boy. When about seven or eight miles from Dehra on the slope leading into the tunnel, a chain broke and the car got out of control and ran into the parapet wall near the tunnel, which should have stopped the car, but the wall gave way and the car with Mr. Kelly in the driving seat and the two occupants at the back (the mistry having jumped out about 50 yards away) was precipitated into the khud 50 feet below. While going down the car turned turtle, and Mr. Kelly and the two servants at the back were pinned down.

The bearer and the boy managed to crawl out, and their cries brought the mistry to the spot, who tried to extricate Mr. Kelly, but could not do so. However, their shouts brought other assistance and the debris of the car was lifted from his body. In the meantime a policeman from the nearest police post arrived, and they removed Mr. Kelly to a rest-house about three-quarters of a mile away.

News was sent into Dehra and an assistant surgeon went out immediately, and European medical officer reached the spot in the evening. Mr. Kelly was conscious, but both his legs were fractured, and ribs on both sides were broken. He was removed into Dehra, where everything possible was done for him, but he expired on Monday evening at 5-30. The boy received slight contusions on the head, and the bearer was injured in the head and about the legs, but both these men are doing well. The Police wired the information of the accident to the firm in Delhi and Calcutta, and Mr. Hill, the manager at Delhi, left on Monday, but arrived too late to see Mr. Kelly alive. He however made all arrangements for the funeral which took place at the Roman Catholic cemetery at 7 on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Kelly's wife was in Darjeeling and could not be in time, while his eldest son is at present sitting for his examination at Roorkee and could not leave.

Mr. Kelly was well known. He was once Sergeant-Major of the Assam Volunteers.

STORIES OF NORMAN MACLEOD

Looking for Donal' Mactavish in India.

The centenary of the birth of Dr. Norman Macleod, the great souled preacher, has just been celebrated in Scotland, and a number of anecdotes concerning him have been recalled. One recounts an incident of his visit to India, and has, of course, been told often. Before he left Glasgow he called on an old Highland woman who was a member of the Barony. She said to him "When you go to India you'll be seeing my Donal' that went away to sail to India ten years ago and never wrote a scrape of a pen to his mother scince." "But, Katie, India is a very big place, and how can I expect to find Donald!" "O, but you'll shust be asking for Donal, what for no?" So the Doctor promised.

At various ports and route Dr. Macleod made inquiry among British ships without any result. As his steamer went up Hooghly an "outward bound passed close by, and the doctor, who was standing at the bow, seeing a sailor leaning over the bulwarks of the other vessel, shouted out, "Are you Donald Mactavish?" To his surprise the man replied that he was and the doctor had only time to shout, "You're to write to your mother," when the vessels drew apart. The old woman was in due time rewarded by receiving a penitent letter from her forgetful offspring.

But one of the best stories connected with Dr. Macleod is not so well known. It concerns a sermon he preached in a certain district of Ayrshire. As the congregation dispersed one woman, full of enthusiasm, asked a neighbour. "Did you ever hear anything soe gran? Wesna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it" cried the other, with indignant emphasis, "I wadna has cared if he had whustled it."

POLO IN BOMBAY.

There will be a game of polo on the Maidan this evening at 5 30, weather permitting.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

There are so many varieties in hats, and blouses exist for so many different purposes, writes a lady correspondent from London, that both articles demand considerable attention at the present moment. There are little morning hats of good straw, or merely of rush, made in quaint, close-fitting shapes, caught at one side with tiny posies of roses composed of ribbon. There are also small bonnets that outline the face in a most becoming style. These all match the costume or contrast effectively with it in such fashion as grey with bright colours, white or black with the white or pale coats and skirts which are usually accepted for morning wear. There are rush hats in colours well adapted for river purposes, and there are also the wide mobcap shapes made of silk muslin, much puffed and be frilled, lace-edged and trimmed with small wreaths of flowers or with single large roses. Hats of white kid and soft dressed leather have their uses for bad-weather wear. After the practical demands for the morning hours have been fulfilled consideration naturally falls to the hat worn with the afternoon toilette. Straw composes these, but straw of the most lovely, soft, and pliable qualities, in all colours as well as in black. To be really elegant a hat ought to be beautifully modelled, trimmed merely with a narrow band of ribbon put round the crown and caught in a buckle. The trimming consists of one plume, the richer the better, and the more softly curled just at the tips the more luxurious will it be. Contrasts such as black upon white, lemon yellow, saffron, rose colour, blue, green, and so on are the favourite finishings, and the colour of the plume should be, in some way, related to the costume with which the hat is worn.

Hat and trimming are each complete in themselves and it is customary to use just one single decoration, such as a bunch of flowers, twined so that they stand very high above a flat and rather rounded crown. There are high-crowned hats, somewhat stiff of shape and rather trying, and there are others which have wide brims caught up and fixed to suit the face of the wearer. The hat which is turned up with a wide curve to one side and held by a flat bow of ribbon is greatly liked for wear with coat and skirt costume, while the more shady brim and more delicate curves, with trimmings of plumes, flowers, tulle, ribbon, velvet, and cockades of Chine silk or of chiffon, are chosen as accompaniment to afternoon gowns. As to blouses veilings distinguish them all. The small kimono worn above an underslip seems to be the best style of the moment, and endless variety offers itself as to colour and texture. Even under plain coats painted tissues are used as blouses as well as lace, silver or gold gauze veiled in chiffon of the tone that composes the skirt, while touches in the way of embroidery and other trimmings are freely introduced.

If your recipe says "use Carbonate of Soda and Cream of Tartar,"—DON'T. Use "Paisley Flour" instead. It is better. There is a wonderful lightness in bread and cakes raised with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder and they are so digestible.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight [illegible]

FOOD FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE.

A Simple Arrangement of the Diet Scheme.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the nervous sufferer or his physician is what to eat. The reason is that people with nerves constantly suffer from nervous dyspepsia, a condition which is generally very difficult to cure.

Two facts stand out with perfect clearness in these cases. The first is that red meat of all kinds should be absolutely ruled out of the diet scheme, as being very much too stimulating for the nervous system.

The second is that from the remaining list of foods those should be selected which are bland in their nature and easily digestible. Pre-eminent among them are milk products, and supreme among milk products is Sanatogen. It is composed of the body-building portion of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with phosphorus in the exact form in which it is found in the nervous system. It is digested with the utmost ease and rapidity, and is assimilated without the least trouble and in the shortest possible time.

The result is that very soon after it has been taken it affects the whole nervous system so advantageously, that the nervous sufferer becomes conscious of an unusual and altogether unaccustomed sensation of energy, a feeling of vitality and a sense of vigour to which he had long been a stranger. Unlike the stimulation produced by alcohol, this does not wear off with more or less rapidity, but persists for a long time, while it is followed by no re-action, as is the case with alcohol, which makes the nerves seem more "on end"—to use a common expression—than before.

Sanatogen, in short, is the ideal food for nervous sufferers, and it has the additional advantage that it aids the digestion of other foods. In this way it further improves the nutrition of the body, which is invariably in a poor condition among nervous sufferers. It thus plays a double part, each of which reinforces the other, so that the result never fails to be, in the highest degree, beneficial. Indeed, in proportion to the lassitude from which nervous people always suffer in the tropics, is the sense of mental exhilaration and physical well-being which the regular use of Sanatogen ensures.

What it is capable of doing is strikingly shown by what it did in the case of Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished English novelist, who writes:—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it three times a day after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Cause.

681-09—Payne—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji S Shustri Matu J M.

For Further Directions.

Long Causes.

1034-09—Captain The Advo. General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatau and others Craigie Mans, J H Co. Jeh. S.

435-09—Tyabji and Co—Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangabisen Girdharilal—Motichand.

780-05—Craigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.

231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada bboo and others. M B Chotia.

371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.

943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S

100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.

242-11—Tyabji D Co bdul Tyab S Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.

26-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.

Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M. Khunderao Edg Manch N Sh, M H.

re the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

mary Suit for Dismissal in Chambers.

Crawford The Swiss Bankverein vs. The Commercial Agency.

For Dismissal (in Court.)

—Smitham. Doolabhdas Lowji and others vs. Dayal Kanji and Co. Mulla.

62-11—Mehta D. Gulabchand Ramji and others vs. Gati H U. Dhole.

For Consent Decree.

124-12—D'Cunha Faker M Bahadur vs. Bai Fatmabai wd. and others. Dubash.

385-12—Captain. Lala Rama and Co. vs. M A Contractor.

Long Cause.

936-11—Shroff. Bai Poorbai wd. vs. Bai Moorbai wd. Madhowji.

Short Cause.

350-12—Madhavji. Mulji B Jumani vs. N H Belgaumwala and Co. Ardesir.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

554-03—Little—Soolaman Somji vs Valli M Rahimtoola and others—Payne, Unwalla, Captain, Crawford.

Long Causes.

1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.

1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.

945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs, Ramdas Malvi.

213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.

40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Senkaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.

12-10—Ragh B N—Bai Pomi widow vs J S Slater—S B Mehta.

419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Sunnis G.

792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.

405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becsar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.

76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.

625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murlidhar Malvi.

548-12—Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.

467-09—Malvi C Ramrikhdas and others vs Ramsarup Harsarain and others Motichand Mulla Wadia.

492-11—Mulla—Velji Bhimji vs Anandibai widow and another—Mantre.

160-11—Captain—Haji Mahomed E S Blucan vs Shamsudin Pathan and others—Chitnis and Mirza.

157-12—Jehangir G B—D S Pezarker vs R S Pezarkar and others—Patell Manch N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON)

For Further Order.

414-12—Wadia—D B Dubash vs Atmaram N Bhopi Ragh B N.

For Consent Decree.

584-09—Manch N—Mahomedally Ebrahimji vs D E Rajabali V Patel and others—Manch N—Shamrao.

Long Causes.

559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow.

283-12—Patell—F H DeBritto vs The Bengal Coal Co., Ld.—Craigie.

401-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another us Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.

296-92—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.

1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Deweek and another.

25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R D.

69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little.

588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobiram vs K Hajarimul Bhai K G.

468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.

223-11—Patell N. R. Fratas vs I N Lobo and others Nanti and F D.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A Committee has been appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera to find means for retrenching the State expenditure.

Mr. Jacomb-Hood, M. V. O., has just completed the water-colour drawing of the Durbar ceremony, "Homage of the Maharajah of Jeypore," painted by command of the King.

The Kasauli Amateur Dramatic Club will produce early in July an original five-act drama, entitled "The Corsican's Revenge, or The Sign of Three," written by Private R. Pickford, 1st K. D. G.'s.

The Government of India's scheme for the coinage of gold in India reached the Indian Office last week. It is expected that the Secretary of State will take expert advice and consult the exchange banks.

The establishment in Naini Tal of a good club with residential quarters where Indians and Europeans could meet on common ground on the lines of the Calcutta Club and the Orient Club, Bombay, is suggested as a suitable memorial to Sir John Hewett, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Radha Raman Banerjee, Assistant Stationmaster of Nawadah on the East Indian Railway, has been convicted on a charge of demanding a bribe, and assaulting a Marwari, who had gone to him to take delivery of a railway parcel, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. On Tuesday the accused applied to the Sessions Judge and was allowed bail.

The following notice has been issued by the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, for the guidance of police officers on duty on the occasion of the tour of the Governor of Bengal:—"Crowds should be treated with all possible courtesy, and all pushing and waving of arms on the part of constables or other officers should be studiously avoided. No officers or men when on duty are permitted to carry "swagger canes.""

Mr. U. Dhammaloka, President of the Bhuddhist Tract Society, called at the office of the "Singapore Free Press" on the 10th instant and protested against the statement which had been widely promulgated regarding his death in Melbourne in April last. Mr. Dhammaloka was in the best of health and spoke very highly of the reception he had in Australia.

One of the most important points considered at the Inchcape Committee in Calcutta was that all Indian railways should adopt the Indian financial year for their account, and not the calendar year as they do now. It is understood that the Boards of the Companies at Home have recognised the advantage of this arrangement, and it has been practically decided by the leading railways to adopt the Budget year as their working year from 1913.

A pretty wedding was solemnised a few days ago at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, when Miss Barbara Dorothea Mabel Mullaly, daughter of the late Mr. F. S. Mullaly, D. S. P., Madras, and of Mrs. Mullaly, who is now in England, was married to Mr. W. O. Wright (Agent at Calicut of Messrs. Parry and Co.), son of the late General Sir William Purvis Wright, K. C.B., Royal Marines, and of Lady Wright, of St. Petersburg Place, London.

The eleventh annual dinner of past and present members of the Bombay Hunt was held at the Cafe Royal, London, on Derby night (5th June), Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop (the present Master) presided over a very pleasant gathering numbering thirty-six and was supported by Lord Harris and Mr. James Graham, both of whom hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the past season.

A very good account of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, which originally appeared in the Ophthalmoscope, has been published in pamphlet form. It is by Dr. Temple Smith, of Queensland, who gracefully expresses his thanks to Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman for permitting him to work for three months at the Hospital, and to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Elliot, who spared no pains to make his visit both interesting and valuable.

Dr. Peter Lechmanen of Quilon in Southern India was going to Courtallam with his family for a change and according to news received at Quilon while his family were motoring across a bridge over a river one of the wheels went over the side of the bridge there being no protecting railings and the car and occupants were precipitated into the river. A number of coolies working in the neighbourhood went to the rescue. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

A passenger, who went Home by the "Gloucestershire," writing on the 11th May from Marseilles to a friend in Ceylon, says:—"We were nearly run down last night at 10-15, much to the horror of the 200 odd passengers. From what I hear on board this morning, a French boat seems to have appeared out of the mist right on us, and had it not been for the prompt action of our Captain, the "Gloucesterire" must have been pretty well cut in two. We all rushed on deck—a lot in their night attire. Some of the ladies fainted, while others went into wild hysterics."

H. E. Jaffer Bay, Effendi Consul-General of the Ottoman Empire, arrived in Madras from Bombay on Monday. A large number of Muslim gentlemen, including many Priests and moulvies, were present on the platform. On alighting his Excellency was received by the Turkish Consul, Khan Bahadur Aziz Badsha Sahib and his brother, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khudus Badsha Sahib, and was garlanded by Messrs. M. A Samad and M. A. Ahmad Khan, of the Carnatic Family. The Consul-General, amidst loud cheers, then left for "Khudus Gardens," Teynampet.

A correspondent of the "Madras Standard" writes:—In a village named "Vajra Karoor" (noted for diamonds and precious stones) a diamond was found by a Mahomedan girl in a field where she was engaged at work as a cooly. Her father is a Fakir Sahib (a beggar in the village). She brought this to her house and was playing with it as a shining crystal. Her father saw that it was a valuable thing. He gave it to a Reddi of the village to sell, through whom it was sold for Rs. 22,000. The purchaser sold the same for Rs. 40,000. A beggar will be always a beggar. When the Fakir Sahib received the amount he purchased pronotes and mortgaged bonds. His second wife ran away with all pronotes and gold. The Reddi of "Khaderpeta" was charged by the Police, but he says the property was not taken by him. A few days ago this case was dismissed in the Deputy Magistrate's Court.

A question asked by a servant the other day—as told by a contemporary—shows how the ignorant population of India views the transfer of the Capital to Delhi. The man enquired when the population of Calcutta would begin to move and what the Government proposed to do in the case of those who refused to go. This view is remarkable as showing how the old traditions still persist. When the Moghals, or for the matter of that the Rajputs, moved their capitals everybody in them had to move also, bag and baggage. In Bengal itself the abandoned city of Gaur is a case in point. Except for a fakir or two living in some tomb, the whole city of Gaur to-day is empty and deserted a crumbling mass of ruins overgrown with jungle—a remarkable monument to the folly and despotism of Eastern rulers.

The "Englishman" is responsible for the following:—Perhaps the local jail authorities are preening themselves over the unsolicited testimonial, as they say in trades circulars, given them by an old offender the other day in the Police Court. He was more happy in jail, he said, than outside it. But the Magistrate acted as fate and shut the door of happiness in the man's face. One wonders if the jail authorities have returned the compliment their old guest paid him and made provision for him. In a case in an Indian court an Irishman, a sailor, by the way, who stood charged with being drunk and disorderly and firmly repudiated the accusation, pleading that he could not have been in a chronic state of intoxication as he had been drinking So-and So's whisky, was sent a handsome cheque by the firm selling that particular potation. It is not recorded if Jack Tar repeated this money-making trick at other ports or not.

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FORESTS IN BOMBAY.

Huge Area Fired by a Drunken Bhil.

A Government resolution on the administration report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency states:—

During the year 1910-11 the total forest area decreased by 68 square miles and at the close of the year stood at 15,048 square miles, of which 14,006 square miles were reserved and 1,042 square miles protected forest. The decrease is due to the exclusion of 62 square miles of reserved forest in the Central Circle and to the erosion of 39 square miles of forest in Sind. These losses were, however, partially compensated by 27 square miles of alluvial accretions in Sind, and by small additions to forest area in Southern Circle. The areas in the Northern Circle remained unchanged. During the year the Ahmednagar-Sholapur Forest Division was abolished and the areas of the Poona and Satara Divisions were largely reduced, the changes being effected by transfer from the charge of the Forest Department to the Revenue Department. The area thus transferred amounted to 628 square miles. It is intended to disforest such portions of this as may be required for cultivation and to treat the remainder primarily as grazing grounds.

The expenditure on buildings and roads was considerably larger than in the previous year, being, respectively, Rs. 79,417 and Rs. 42.272 against Rs. 47,138 and Rs. 25,545 in 1909-1910.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 19,434 against 19,978 in the previous year and 21,031, the average of the preceding three years. On the whole this result may be considered satisfactory. The reason for the astonishingly large number of grazing offences in Sind requires careful investigation, and Government await the opinion of the Deputy Conservator as to whether any alteration is called for either in the unit of grazing area or in the rates of grazing fees. Government desire to repeat that the contentment of the people and the removal of legitimate grievances, if such are found to exist, are matters of first consideration in the determination of forest grazing policy.

In the matter of fire protection Government have no hesitation in accepting the view of the Conservator, Northern Circle, that a decrease in the number of fire cases is a better index to the results of a season's work than are the figures of area burned. By the mad and drunken action in the North Dangs of a single Bhil, who ran amok firing the forest in every direction, 18,000 acres of forest were burned. In the excitement which ensued his example was followed by other Bhils with the result that more than 26,000 acres of valuable forest were destroyed in one single locality—representing an area more than half of the total area burned in the Northern Circle during the preceding year. This unfortunate occurrence, however, in no way detracts from the excellence of fire protection in the Surat Division. Very large areas of forest were again burned in the three Khandesh Divisions, but the total area destroyed was 80,000 acres less than in the previous year. Government recognize that the scanty population renders the protection a matter of great difficulty in the Satpuras. There is no reason to suspect deliberate incendiarism, and on the whole the result of the efforts of the forest establishment in Khandesh was satisfactory. In Nasik there was a very serious increase in the area burned, and in consequence prosecutions and the punishment of double the grazing fees had to be freely resorted to. In the Southern Circle also the results were on the whole disappointing, particularly in the North Kanara, and Dharwar Divisions, where certain Sidi outlaws committed numerous acts of incendiarism. The improvement in Sind was most marked, the area burned being less than a quarter of that burned in the preceding year. It is gratifying to read that this good result was largely due to the co-operation of the revenue officials and local zemindars. The Government of India were recently addressed with a view to an amendment of the existing law on the subject of fire protection being made by which privilege-holders and village officers will be required to act on their own initiative and not wait until they are called upon by the forest officers to assist in extinguishing forest fires. It has been decided that the matter will not be considered until the Forest Act is next brought under amendment.

CATTLE AND GRAZING.

The steady decrease in the number of impoundings noticed in last year's review has been well maintained only 129,353 animals having been impounded for trespass during the year against 162,406 in the preceding year. The forests supplied grazing for 1,370,000 bovines, 229,000 sheep and goats, 1,060 camels and 6,400 other animals on payment of fees aggregating Rs. 3,03,500, and to 413,000 bovines, 607 browsers, 817 camels and 3,200 other animals free of payment. The fees foregone in the latter case are estimated at Rs. 482,000. A certain amount of money was spent on "tal" operations. In Sind the interesting discovery was made that no damage is done to babul seedlings of over six months' growth by the judicious admission of cattle for grazing in the young plantation where these seedlings would otherwise be choked by the rank inundation grass. Excellent natural reproduction was obtained in the babul coupes of the Poona Division where sheep and goats are allowed to graze and eat the babul pods ejecting the seeds. Fire protection has everywhere improved reproduction both by seed and coppice.

The gross forest revenue continued steadily to expand and amounted to Rs. 37,34,292, and advance over last year's receipts of Rs. 92,333. There was a large increase of Rs. 1,35,102 in the Northern Circle due to the rapidly increasing demands in the Thana Divisions for forest produce of every description. The decrease of Rs. 62,484 in the Southern Circle is mainly due to failure of department operations in timber and fuel, and to the very serious timber transport difficulties which were experienced in the North Kanara Division. To meet this a traction engine and train have recently been procured from England, and the exploitation of the valuable North Kanara forests should now proceed a pace. The decrease of Rs. 41,748 in the forest revenue of Sind was largely due to the falling off in the demand for fuel, especially steamer fuel. The expenditure of the Department rose by Rs. 45,886 to Rs. 21,16,405. leaving a surplus of Rs. 16,17,887.

The Governor in Council is glad to be assured that the reorganisation of the subordinate establishments has been well received, and is pleased to record his appreciation of the good work which has been rendered by officers of the Department, with few exceptions, during the year.

THE TWO SERVIC

Many farewells are taking place at a, in view of the departure of the Battle Squadr o-morrow week, (wrote a contemporary on June and concurrently with this "parting compa of ships with the Mediterranean base, there e an exodus from the island of the wives amilies of several of the officers, and also of those wait upon a fleet for business purposes. Som necessary surprise has been felt at the announce that all the four ships which are being witwn from Malta should be ordered to proceed eir own ports before being based on Gibralta Mediterranean battleships spent a forth home waters in the spring, and inasmuch one of the four vessels—the Russell—is due, i erdue for recommissioning, the reason for bri entire squadron to England again so soon ide the vessels in the assembly at Spithead isit of members of Parliament, and as one o regular tactical units" to take part in the ent manœuvres.

In addition to the Fourth (ex-Me nean) Squadron taking part in the three week nuous and realistic war training, the new nated Training Squadron consisting of the athan, Donegal, Berwick, and Essex, and the layer Squadrom are to be included in the ne of operations. The manœuvring fleet will fore, include every type of ship on the e list, from super-Dreadnoughts to the soft-en hich now compose the Material Reserve atta the Seventh Squadron while the personnel w prise the pick of the Navy—flag and other offi sessing the highest skill and men so well a in the art of getting on the target that t lay their guns to "get home" 850lb. shells a te of four per minute. Of such valuable assets t tion Leading Seamen Dimon and Williams, Collingwood, are the latest additions and the ned achievement of eight rounds eight hi two minutes at a range of 2,400 yards, is a di wer to those who seek to make out that the er's eye is dimmed and that his band has lo nning. The zone of operations for the ma will, it is believed, be the North Sea veil of official secrecy has been lifted sufficie justify the opinion that the scheme will br operation the latest developments in the naval warfare.

It is impossible to resist the n that there has been a partial revocation Naval agreement which was arrived at i etween Great Britain, the Commonwealth, a ealand. When the veneer is removed from sing of the semi-official statement issued by agency a few days ago, and the position is in the light of what has recently happened, feeling is possible than that the Agreeme nally a dead letter. What are the facts? In battle-cruiser built in this country at th of the New Zealand Government was to h ent to the Far East; in 1912 New Zealan lendid devotion, has yielded to representati by the Admiralty that this vessel shall be em erever her services can be most useful". it was decided to send a battle-cruiser to Indies; in 1912 it transpires that this Int been abandoned. There is also prima f ce of a movement having been initiated to e Australia for home service. The n these departures in connection with the naval defence which was decided upon efence Confernece is obvious. "A bird and is worth two in the bush," and ev ought available for immediate service in t one is worth two if stationed thousands of y.

In all probability the Japanes er all, lead the way with a modern 14in. rimary armament for a capital ship in a sh ission. But it is by no means admitted b nnery experts that the 14in. gun, espec being manufactured in Germany, will be werful weapon than our own 13.5in. na hich is already afloat in ships attached to . The weight of the projectile and ch stance, for the 13.5in. is not likely to be those provided for the larger 14in. gun ted in foreign ships. There are, howeve mark-able and important new and add res in the construction and equipment o ruiser Kong, recently launched at B essrs. Vickers and Sons, and now being o the order of the Japanese Governm make that vessel unique at several has been given abnormal under-wa n by carrying the main armour belt an in previous ships, and then su this extension by even another mour belt as a protection against torp

On the 24th May, General Si ch unveiled at Sheffield a brass tablet en put up in front of the new premis West Riding Brigade of the Royal y, and which bears the names of some embers of the Brigade who served in th n War. Sheffield has never been unmind who in serving their country have done mean city." A few years ago the Co heffield placed a tablet in the City g the names of Sheffield men who ha e Boer War, but the brigade felt th d like their own memorial to those o special unit who went to the front, a of that very natural and most praise is the "brass" which the Chief of t eneral Staff has now unveiled. It wil d that while the military authorities of the war were ready enough to ac them-selves of the proffered service units, there was no alacrity to make f batteries, and still less of brigades artillery. As a result, men of t Riding Brigade, tired of waiting for t their services, but determined to untry, went out with other arms, and placed in position records the names solute young Yorkshiremen who went me in the Yeomanry and some few w orps; while of the thirty-six men, t d the regular Army and seven the S onstabulary. The 3rd West Ridi lished an excellent precedent orial to the living as well as to the d those of its members who never ret ecord for those who came back and wive.

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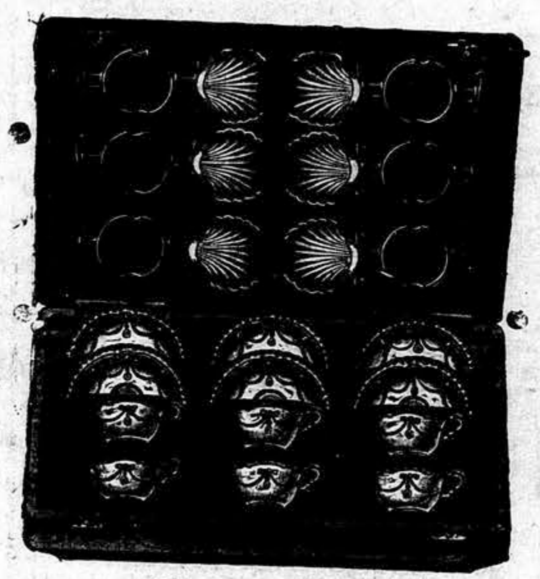

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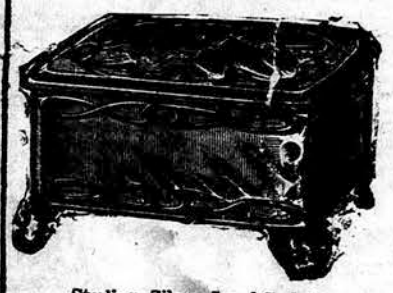

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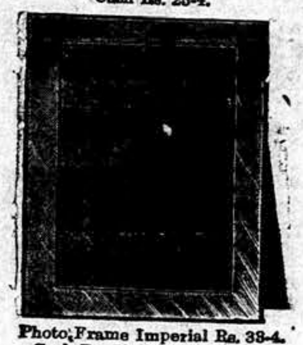

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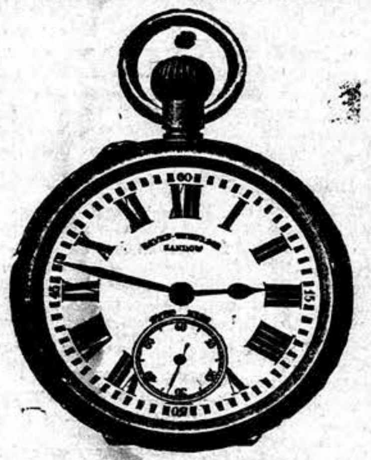

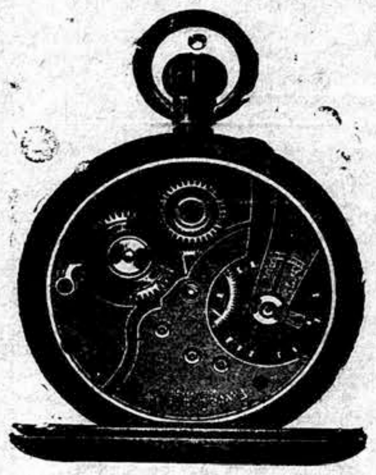

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